"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The prediction for to-day in this city and neighborhood are thunderstorms in the early morning, westerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Wheat, 85⅛; corn, 31⅝; cotton, 7 15-16.

FOREIGN.—The Ambassadors of the powers and Tewfik Pasha have agreed upon the frontier clause in the peace treaty. The forthcoming report of the examining magistrate in the Panama scandal, it is said, will recommend the prosecution of ten deputies and former deputies and Senator Levret. It is denied that the pigeons found in Northern Norway are from Andree's balloon. Twelve women and two men have been tried at Buda-Pesth for wholesale poisoning. Four were condemned to death and the two others convicted were sentenced to imprisonment. The annexation of Hawaii will be brought up in the House of Commons in connection with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday agreed to take the final vote on the tariff conference report at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The House held three sessions in anticipation of the possibility of final action by the Senate during the day, but no business of importance was transacted.—Page 3.

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The Chinese steamer Srihongann was wrecked off Malacca on June 19, and 120 lives were lost.

A violent storm struck this city yesterday shortly after 3 o'clock. It was accompanied by a high wind, hail, lightning, and deafening thunder. Much damage and discomfort were reported from all sides.

An explosion took place on board the Nutmeg State, of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company's Line, while she was lying at her dock at Bridgeport last night. Four men were killed, and it is believed that three more received injuries from which they will die. Others were more or less wounded. It is believed that the closed forecastle was filled with naphtha vapor, which was ignited by one of the crew attempting to light his pipe.

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Racing at Fleetwood Park yesterday was marred by the rain, which fell in torrents, causing a postponement until to-day.

Racing was continued at Larchmont yesterday. Vencedor and Syce and The Raccoon and Musme furnished two excellent contests.

Frank Schilling, a non-union painter, has been out of work for seventeen weeks, and on Thursday his child, about one year old, starved to death.

A severe storm overtook the spectators at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday. The first three races were run in sunshine, but the last two while the elements were at war.

Mrs. Riley's body was discovered in a little shanty at Edgewood, apparently starved to death. Carpenters working near the place found her three little children in a state of exhaustion from starvation.

Occupants of the buildings to be removed to create two of the new small parks on the east side are protesting against the haste of the city in requiring the houses in the areas all to be cleared away by Aug. 20.

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The Forty-seventh Regiment at Peekskill drilled under clear skies yesterday for the first time in several days. The regiment will return to Brooklyn to-day.

The jury, which has been investigating the Meizingah dams disaster, returned to Coroner Bevier a verdict, holding the Matteawan and Fishkill Water Company responsible.

Several members of the Board of Park Commissioners asserted yesterday that a complaint to the effect that buildings, roads, and bridges in the Park were in bad condition was without foundation.

President Depew of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad has agreed to reimburse the citizens of Frankfort for losses the place has sustained through the removal of the West Shore Railroad shops.

Developments came to light in the Worth-Platt affair in Kings County which indicate an increasing sentiment for Seth Low in Brooklyn. Twenty-third and First Wards will desert their leaders if Low is not openly indorsed.

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Warden Sage of Sing Sing yesterday put twenty-five convicts to work on road improvements as an experiment. If it proves a success, more will be employed.

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Plans were filed yesterday for the first of the proposed public comfort stations, to cost $25,000.

The New York Wool Exchange announces a series of auction sales of wool, to take place in August, September, and October.

In sinking the piles for the cofferdam at the navy yard dry dock quicksand was discovered, and a serious delay in the repairs is caused.

Possick Steleo, an Italian, stabbed Angelo Dodziano in a row over a board bill. The latter was fatally injured, and his assailant locked up.

Police Surgeon J. D. Sullivan of Brooklyn is recovering from blood poisoning caused by the bite of a woman whom he was treating for lockjaw.

The Naval Battalion of the East of the New Jersey Naval Militia will start on a two weeks' practice cruise on the old sloop of war Portsmouth this afternoon.

Auditor Sutton of Brooklyn will push the claims of the city against several contractors who are said to have overcharged on jail and other department supplies.

James Coder of the firm of Morris & Coder of Hoboken wants the firm dissolved. He accuses his partner of calling him names and threatening him with bodily harm.

Joel B. Goodman and his wife were chloroformed and robbed by burglars early yesterday morning at their Summer home in Far Rockaway. Only a watch and $4 or $5 were taken.

The transfer and distribution of mails from the Normannia yesterday emphatically demonstrated the value of the new harbor mail service, saving from twelve to twenty-four hours.

Counsel for Martin Thorn yesterday inspected the dismembered body at the Morgue that has been identified as Guldensuppe's, and their comments show that they intend to dispute the identification.

Postmaster General Gary was in town Thursday and yesterday, but Mr. Van Cott, though he sought an interview to present his scheme for moving the General Post Office up town, missed seeing him.

Assessment members of the Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Life Association held a conference yesterday and expressed further indignation over the extra assessment levied that is double the usual payment. They are talking of taking steps for a receivership for the company.

The State Insurance Department has begun an investigation of the condition of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, but this action is said not to be a result of the charges filed by the assignee of the late Frank R. Hadley against those at present conducting the society's affairs.

Pupils of the bookkeeping class in a vacation school at 25 Norfolk Street held a mock murder trial Wednesday, rehearsing the Guldensuppe tragedy in revolting details. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor strongly disapproves of the affair, and an investigation is to be held.

The final hearing on the application to change the motive power of the Fourth Avenue street railway from horses to electricity was held before Commissioner Collis yesterday. He reserved decision. The Third Avenue Company representatives strongly object to the change being allowed.

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STORM STRIKES THE CITY

Heavy Downpour of Rain, High Wind, Great Display of Lightning, and Deafening Thunder.

BOLT DEMOLISHES FLAGPOLE

Darkness Falls Over the City—Gutters Turned into Rivers—Damage and Discomfort Reported on All Sides—Mariners to Grief.

The most violent thunderstorm New York has seen in a long time passed over the city yesterday afternoon, crossing the river from New Jersey. The sky began to darken to the westward soon after 3 o'clock. In a few minutes a veil of cloud and mist was thrown over Jersey City, completely hiding it from view. The storm advanced with dignified composure, and for a time half the Hudson River could be seen from THE TIMES Building, while the other half was invisible, and the ferryboats going west seemed to vanish. Those coming to New York appeared as suddenly as if they had dropped from the clouds instead of merely emerging from them.

The view continued to narrow gradually until 3:36 o'clock, when a sudden rush and sweep of wind brought a slanting, pouring rain, and, by way of salute, a flash of lightning split the darkness with a vivid line of fire, a crash of thunder following instantaneously. The storm then began to do business. Water was driven through the air in waves, and dashed against the ground or buildings like surf upon the beach. The darkness became thicker than on a moonless night. From THE TIMES Building Broadway was blotted out, its course being marked only by the moving lights in the cable cars. The outlines of the largest buildings in Broadway, opposite City Hall Park, could just be made out.

Flashes of lightning came in quick succession, and the wind blew harder and harder, until it was making fifty-four miles an hour, while the rain poured faster and large hailstones pelted down and crackled against windows. The performance was continued forty-five minutes. In the hour from 3:36 to 4:36 P. M., sixty-four-hundredths of an inch of rain fell. The Weather Bureau people say that this does not break any records, but concede that it was a good, strong respectable meteorological demonstration. The storm brought the total rainfall for July to exactly six inches. This does not compare with the famous fall on Sept 23, 1882, when it rained 6.17 inches in twenty-four hours, but it does well for a spurt. In fact, if yesterday's rainfall had continued forty-eight hours at the same rate, an unprecedented rainfall of 15 inches would have resulted, and arks would have been in demand.

Lightning Strikes a Flagpole.

While lightning, wind, rain, and hail were all at their highest pressure, a bolt struck and splintered the white pine flagpole on the dome of the Manhattan Trust Building, at Wall and Nassau Streets. The building is 240 feet high, and the pole was sixty feet long, and about the thickness of an ordinary telegraph pole. Fragments of it flew in all directions. One piece, half a foot long and weighing several pounds, fell in Broad Street. Others dropped on the roof of the Stock Exchange Building, and part of the metallic ball was found in front of the building along Wall Street. The building quivered perceptibly, and the people there were much startled. All the pieces of the pole were quickly seized as souvenirs. Some of them were sold at 50 cents each.

The pole was left in a demoralized condition. From the street it looked as if it had been split and hacked by a huge axe, and it was apparently held only by the guy ropes. The Building Department was notified immediately after the storm and sent orders to have the pole removed. This was easier said than done.

Climbing the dome requires much tackle and nerve, and men who do that kind of work are not numerous. It was especially difficult to find anybody who was willing to crawl over a wet and slippery convex surface and try conclusions with a dilapidated pole at that distance from the ground. Two department men were put in the building to watch the pole until it was removed. What they were expected to accomplish by this supervision was not made clear.

The police took practical measures and men were stationed in Nassau Street to prevent people passing on the side near the building.

Wind Causes Much Damage.

The wind caused the fire on the roof of the new building of the New York Life Insurance Company, Broadway and Leonard Street, used in melting bronze for statues to be put there, to flare up suddenly. This was seen from the street and caused a general belief that the building had been visited by some kind of a new and extraordinary electrical manifestation. A board from the scaffolding of this building was blown down into Broadway with a crash.

A flagpole on the roof of the five-story dwelling at 1,640 Park Avenue was splintered by a sudden flash from almost a clear sky at 5 o'clock. A large hole was knocked in the roof.

A two-story frame building at West Farms Road and Third Street, Westchester, was struck and set afire. Members of the family of Warren Ferriss, who occupied the house, were shocked. The flames were soon extinguished. The shock was felt at the Westchester Police Station, a hundred feet away, Sergt. Fuchs, who was on duty there, being knocked from his chair.

The twenty-foot flagpole of the hay barge Chicago, at the foot of Thirty-seventh Street, North River, was split and hurled a hundred feet away. Several men in neighboring boathouses were slightly shocked and severely frightened.

The flagpole of the Bank of Commerce Building, Cedar and Nassau Streets, was also struck and damaged.

Thirty feet of the east wall of an apartment building being put up in West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, was blown down just as the fifteen men who were employed there ran out, it having become too dark for them to continue work.

The large National flags over the City Hall and the Post Office were whipped into ribbons by the wind.

The sudden rush of water was too much for the sewers. The gutters in many streets became rivers. Broadway was a series of ponds and streams. The wheels of the cable cars threw sheets of water as they revolved. At Fulton Street the wind tore away the screens from the side of one car, and the people inside were drenched before they could catch their breath. Cellars in South and West Streets and along Broadway were flooded, and some serious losses resulted.

Many houses and stores and some factories all through the district between the North River, Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth Streets, and Tenth Avenue had their cellars filled with water. A stock of liquor in James Meagher's saloon, Tenth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, was ruined by the water. The Brighton Mills, in Twenty-third Street, which make cotton and linen casing for bicycle tires, were closed, their fires being drowned out. The same thing happened at the mills of McClaves's lumber yard, Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Liquor valued at $1,200 was ruinously diluted at the Von Glahn saloon, Tenth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Boys found good swimming in the Erie Railway yards, Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

John C. Sheehan's residence, 454 West Twenty-third Street, had six feet of water in the basement and a quantity of particularly goor wine stored there for special occasions was ruined.

Flooded at the Zoo.

Two or three hundred persons were caught at the Zoo in Central Park and took refuge in an arch near by. The arch is built over a depresesd point, and the water poured down the asphalt walks from each side. The people there soon found themselves standing in thirty inches of water. Some of the children were breast deep. Their mothers lifted and held them, while the men present seemed to lose their heads and did nothing but yell for help. Park Policemen Donnelly and Alcom trotted out the park donkeys and utilized them as ferryboats, bringing the women and children, and finally the men, out on those faithful and patient animals, who were much astonished by the novelty of their employment and the sudden rush of business on a bad day.

A slight fire was caused at 366 West Twenty-seventh Street by lightning setting fire to a curtain in the second story. The damage was slight.

The one compensation for the damage and discomfort, including the drenching of many thousands of people and the destruction of countless umbrellas, was the fall of 20 degrees in the thermometer. In less than an hour the mercury dropped from 84 to 64 degrees.

The Weather Bureau insists that the city did not catch the worst of the storm which they say visited the district northwest of New York. This is confirmed by the fact that, whereas the trees in the lower section of the city suffered very little, the Boulevard, from Seventy-second to One Hundred and Tenth Street, was strewn with broken limbs and brushwood. Travel there was impeded an hour or more. A large limb was hurled across the railway track on Amsterdam Avenue at Seventy-fourth Street, immediately in front of Car No. 322. The conductor and driver could not remove the obstruction, and the passengers were organized into a wrecking crew and succeeded in clearing the way.

History of the Storm.

The official history of the storm is that it was organized in consequence of an area of excessively low local pressure. It began moving in a northeasterly direction, but at the river, where it paused and deliberated as if trying to locate the city's solar plexus, it swerved to the west, and then to the northwest. Having executed this semi-circle, it found an opening and struck out. The storm really tried to be a cyclone, and had some of the twist and much of the electrical force characteristic of that kind of a disturbance, but failed to achieve its ambition.

There was a general fear that the high wind would cause disaster to shipping in the neighborhood. While there was warning enough to give time to seek shelter or to make all snug, some mariners came to grief.

A fishing boat belonging to Richmond & Havens of Belford, N. J., capsized off the point of Sandy Hook. All hands were picked up by the engineers' tug Dolphin.

During the worst of the blow the ship Belford, which arrived yesterday from Cape Town and was anchored off Liberty Island, dragged her anchor across the channel and down the bay to a point opposite Robbin's Reef.

The schooner Damon, Capt. Flynn, Providence for New York, while off Hart's Island Point, had her mainsail and foresail split.

The schooner Ana Shepard, Capt. Greenlaw, Rockport, Me., for New York, while coming up Long Island Sound had her foresail split.

EXCURSION BOATS DELAYED.

At 8:30 o'clock last night the General Slocum, crowded with excursionists from Yonkers and New York, reached her dock at the Battery half an hour late, from Rockaway. Crowds of bedraggled passengers got off here, and at 8:45 o'clock the steamer started for Yonkers.

The roof garden excursion of the Grand Republic was late in leaving the Battery last night, and owing to the threatening aspect of the sky she carried few patrons.

The Coney Island boats were only slightly delayed, although the crews concurred in the opinion that the storm was the worst in seven years. The Perseus arrived off Pier 1, North River, while the wind was doing its worst, and was forced to lie off twenty minutes before attempting to enter her slip. She was crowded with passengers, who were made intensely uncomfortable.

NEAR THE HARLEM.

Lightning struck the flagpole of the five-story brick building at 1,640 Park Avenue during the storm yesterday. The pole was split in two and a hole was burned through the roof. The property is owned by F. W. Sanders. A small blaze was started, but it was extinguished with slight damage.

A bolt of lightning tore the shingles from the frame house of Warren Ferris, at Third Street and West Farms Road, in Westchester. Mrs. Ferris, who was in bed for protection, received a slight shock, and Sergt. Fuchs of the Westchester Station, a hundred yards away, received a shock from the same bolt. The house was set on fire, but the flames were easily extinguished. The storm laid low a great number of trees and fences in Harlem.

THE STORM IN JERSEY CITY.

The thunder storm passing over Jersey City yesterday was very heavy. Up to a late hour but little damage had been reported. At the Postal Telegraph Company's office, at 117 Montgomery Street, an electric light box was burned out in the storage room on the second floor.

In the main office, on the first floor, the operators found their work greatly interfered with by the electrical disturbance, but no damage resulted.

Two flagstaffs were demolished by lightning. One was on a building owned by Horace H. Farrier at Warren Street and Railroad Avenue, and the other was over Jacob Ringle's hardware store, at 83 Newark Avenue. The buildings were not damaged.

At the Western Union telegraph offices, 76 Montgomery Street, the operators were greatly troubled by the lightning, but the only damage done was the burning out of a clock circuit.

FLUSHING BAY COLLISION.

Policeman John Kraemer and John Gress, ten years old, had a narrow escape from death in Flushing Bay yesterday afternoon. They had been out fishing in a small boat, and were on their way home. The storm, which broke a little later, was just coming on when they neared the ferryboat for College Point from New York, in charge of Capt. Kelly.

Kraemer claims the ferryboat did not slacken nor make any attempt to get astern of him until within a short distance, and then it was too late to avoid a crash. When Kraemer saw the accident was unavoidable he grabbed the boy about the waist, and, lifting him above his head, held him poised until the ferryboat was close to him. Then he threw the lad toward the boat. The boy landed on the deck and was bruised, but not seriously hurt. Then Kraemer leaped from his boat just as the crash came. He narrowly escaped being hit by the paddle wheel. The ferryboat ran on some distance before she could stop. By the time she put about for Kraemer, he had been picked up by Arthur Lindecker, a clammer, who was sailing homeward.

RAIN, HAIL AND FIREBALLS.

Wind Blew from All Directions and Storm Did Great Damage at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23.—From 2:30 o'clock this afternoon until 4 o'clock a succession of thunder storms poured a flood of water upon the country in this vicinity. There was also a remarkable display of electrical phenomena. In addition to the showers there was a heavy fall of hail, which did great damage to the tobacco and corn crops and all standing grain.

The storm clouds were first noticed in the south. They grew rapidly in size, and after the first fall of rain worked around to the north. Then came a hailstorm, and the clouds gradually moved to the south again. The wind within an hour and a half blew from every point of the compass.

Shortly before 3 o'clock a ball of fire passed over Schous's hardware store on Main Street, and sheering off from a network of wires in front of the Kirchner Building, which is the highest structure in town, it struck the centre of the flagpole above it and gouged a hole in the wood for several feet, extending up and down. In an instant another ball of fire struck the pole higher up and splintered another section of it.

Simultaneously a ball of fire struck the flagpole on the Nelson House, and knocked the ball off the top. It then followed the pole down, gouging out the timber on its passage, and leaving a mark like the striping of a barber's pole.

Another ball of fire crossed Washington Street and came in contact with a plate glass window in Wetzel's shoe store. For a moment the window was covered with a sheet of flame. The glass was cracked in the centre and a small piece chipped out. From the fracture extended cracks to every corner of the window, the whole presenting the appearance of a large spider's web. James Tracy sat a few feet from the door, and he says that when the lightning struck there was a sound like the sizzling of a fuse, accompanied by a dazzling cherry-colored light.

SUMMER MANSION RUINED.

FAR ROCKAWAY, July 23.—During the storm this afternoon lightning struck the handsome residence of Capt. George Reinhardt, on Bayview Avenue, Inwood. The bolt went down the south side of the house and shattered every pane of glass and tore out the sashes. A large portion of clapboarding was torn away and plastering was torn from the walls inside. The joists on the south side were sprung and the house was made untenantable. No one was injured.

Mrs. Reinhardt and three children were in the house at the time. They did not feel the shock, but were greatly frightened when the side of the building was laid open. Portions of the woodwork were found 150 feet from the house after the storm.

DAMAGE NEAR PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 23.—All the railways centring in Pittsburg suffered from the great storm which swept through the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys. On the Erie and Ashtabula Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad the rain resembled a cloudburst in many places. Landslides and washouts were frequent, and many bridges and trestles were rendered unsafe.

There were two washouts on the eastern division of the Fort Wayne line, one being at New Galilee and the other at Summit. Tons of earth were swept down, covering the tracks, and they were blocked for several hours, although all through express trains got in on time this morning.

The Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula, New Castle and Beaver Valley, and other lines comprising the Erie and Ashtabula Division suffered severely, and as yet traffic on several of them has not been resumed.

At Bridges No. 28, at Nebo, and 30, west of Struthers, the eastern abutments were carried away. There was a serious washout at Jenkins Run, on the New Castle and Beaver Valley Road, and all eastbound trains are running by way of Home Wood.

Bridge No. 17, east of Moravia, had two bents carried away. The trestle at Jenkins Run was ruined. One bent in the Newport bridge and one bent over a wagon road trestle were carried away also.

Bridge No. 6, west of Thompson, has two spans out of line, making it dangerous. Other damage was done along the line, and the trackmen on the Erie and Ashtabula, finding it impossible to repair the tracks in any reasonable time, asked for assistance from the Eastern Division of the Fort Wayne Road.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—A disastrous wind, hail and rain storm swept over Philadelphia late this afternoon. The storm entered the city from the west and took a northeasterly course, the greater part of the damage being done in West Philadelphia. Growing crops near the city were damaged to the extent of thousands of dollars. Corn was cut to ribbons, while tomato and cabbage plants were almost totally ruined by the hail. Two houses of William Whiteley, at Sixty-first and Hamilton Streets, were unroofed, as were also the West Philadelphia Männerchor Hall and half a dozen other dwellings. An entire row of three-story buildings in course of erection at Fifty-second and Vine Streets was demolished. At Bryn Mawr the hailstones were almost as large as eggs, and the wind blew a gale, uprooting dozens of trees.

The storm struck the Delaware River this side of Bristol, just as the steamboat Columbia was passing. One of her lifeboats was lifted from the davits and carried nearly over to the New Jersey shore.

At Norristown, lightning struck the new Trinity Church and tore the roof nearly off. Part of the foundation of the Conshocken dyehouse was washed away, and the big mill of McFarland Brothers was badly damaged by the bursting of a dam.

In New Jersey several large trees were blown across the Camden and Amboy division of the West Jersey Railroad. In Warren County, a number of farmhouses and barns were struck by lightning. At Lambertville and Flemington several barns were unroofed and trees were uprooted by the score.

LIGHTNING'S HAVOC IN RAHWAY.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 23.—During the storm this afternoon two big trees standing near the cottage of Capt. George Cowie, United States Navy, were blown down, and in falling struck the side of the cottage, crushing it in.

About the same time lightning entered Donner's soda water bottling establishment Frank Palmer and another man from Perth Amboy were sitting at a table drinking. Both were stunned. The table was upset, and the bottle and glasses on it shattered. Both men revived.

An employe was also considerably stunned. Another bolt afterward struck a rear building of the same works, wrecking a large lot of bottles and machinery, and stunning two employes in the department. The wife of the manager, Mrs. Schlundt, who chanced to be in the building, was nearly prostrated by the shock, and has not yet recovered.

20 TONS OF POWDER BLOWN UP.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 23.—In the prevalence of a heavy rain and thunder storm this afternoon the powder magazine at the Empire, operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, was struck by lightning. A terrific explosion followed.

The building was shattered, and the force of the explosion was so great that it shook the foundation of nearly every dwelling in Wilkesbarre. There were about twenty tons of powder stored in the building. No one was in the place at the time, but John Higgins, who was driving by just as the explosion occurred, was instantly killed by flying debris.

Leisenring's Magazine Explodes.

HAZLETON, Penn., July 23.—Leisenring's powder magazine, situated half a mile from Milnesville, was struck by lightning this afternoon. A ton of powder stored in the rear exploded with terrific force, shaking the mountain and breaking the windows in Milnesville houses. No one was injured.

Boy Killed Near Hazelton.

HAZELTON, Penn., July 23.—George Remps, aged sixteen years, was killed by lightning during the storm, at Upper Lehigh. He was with his mother. They sought shelter from the storm under a tree. The bolt struck the tree, splintering it and instantly killing the lad. His mother was uninjured.

Roads Ruined in Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., July 23.—Lightning this afternoon struck a large elm tree in front of the Fairchild Institute on Main Street. The terrific clap of thunder which accompanied the bolt startled the whole village. The heavy rain washed the sand out of the country roads in many parts of the town and made travel this evening dangerous.

Damage at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 23.—The second terrific thunderstorm this week took place this afternoon. Bolts struck in half a dozen places. The pinnacle of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church was shattered, large pieces of wood flying in many directions. The Postal Telegraph Company's test station was struck, and in the shops about town many of the workmen sustained slight shocks.

RIKER'S DRUG STORE HAS REMOVED And is now OPEN FOR BUSINESS—in new building—South West Corner Sixth Avenue and TWENTY-THIRD Street.—Adv.

Translations of the "suppressed letters" of Napoleon Buonaparte, and valuable information concerning the gold fields of Klondike, in next Sunday's Tribune.

Three most delightful pages for women in every Sunday's Tribune.

The beautiful new illustrated supplement to every Sunday's Tribune, with colored photographic views of actual scenes in the life of the metropolis and suburbs, and literary contents of the most charming character, is one of the finest achievements in modern journalism, and should be in the hands of every family with any pretensions to cultivation. Try one or two copies and see.—Adv.

STEAMER'S DECK BLOWN UP

Four Men Killed and Others Fatally Wounded on the Nutmeg State at Bridgeport.

EXPLOSION OF NAPHTHA VAPOR

Deckhand, It Is Thought, Lighted a Match in the Closed Forecastle—Two Men Blown Overboard and Saved.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 23.—A dreadful explosion occurred on the steamer Nutmeg State of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company's Line at 6:30 o'clock this evening while she was lying at her slip at the foot of South Street, and as a result four men are dead, three others are thought to be fatally injured, and a number more are in a serious condition. The steamer was damaged to the extent of about $1,000.

The dead are:

CONNORS, Jerry, leg torn off, internal injuries; died while being taken to hospital.
MORAN, Patrick, head shattered, killed instantly.
O'CONNELL, Jerry, both legs shattered, internal injuries; died at hospital.
UNKNOWN MAN, found dead in hold.

The injured:

CONNOLLY, John, burned about face and chest.
GLENNAN, Patrick, thirty-three, deck hand, thought to be fatally burned.
HARTWELL, John, seriously burned on chest and arms and limbs.
LYNCH, Edward, burned about face and head.
MAGUIRE, Michael, twenty-six, probably fatally burned about face and chest.
REARDON, Michael, aged twenty-seven, burned about face and neck, internal injuries; not expected to live.

The men were all connected with the boat.

Immediately after the explosion an alarm of fire was sounded, but the fire was quickly extinguished, and the firemen had little to do but to assist and care for the injured. The explosion was probably caused by the igniting of naphtha vapor.

When the boat returned from her trip to New York this afternoon, Burton M. Reed of this city, according to custom, went aboard to clean up the forecastle, and sprinkled the beds and mattresses with naphtha vapor and then left.

The stevedores were eating on the "supper" deck, just over the hold, when the explosion took place, and the men were thrown in all directions against the woodwork. Two of the men were thrown overboard and were rescued uninjured, while none of the others escaped unharmed. The deck under the supper table was blown open at least ten feet wide, while the sides of the boat forward of the gangway were torn into splinters and thrown in all directions.

A huge mass of fragments was scattered all over the lower deck, and as far back as the engine room all the carpenter work was wrecked.

The interior of the dining room, in the forecastle, was completely wrecked also. An examination showed the hull to be uninjured, however.

The officials are reticent as to the direct cause of the explosion. It was first alleged that lightning struck the boat, but it was later ascertained that a deckhand went into the hold to light his pipe, and it is believed that the lighted match in the closed forecastle caused the naphtha vapor to explode. The injured were all taken to the General Hospital, while the bodies of the dead men were removed to the Morgue. Coroner Doten was informed of the accident, and will hold an investigation to-morrow.

STRANGE CASE OF VANDEWATER

A Franklin Farmer Cries "Yellow Jackets" and Faints.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 23.—Henry Vandewater, aged thirty years, a prosperous farmer, was engaged in chopping wood near Franklin Monday. Later he suddenly staggered into the house, and, holding his head, ejaculated: "Yellow jackets." He sank rapidly into unconsciousness, in which condition he remains at the present time.

No swellings are reported, and five doctors who have examined the case are mystified. His jaws are locked and food and medicine are administered after prying the teeth apart.

CHICAGO'S TAX ON WHEELS.

Corporation Counsel Says It Applies to Visitors as Well as Residents.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Non-resident wheelmen cannot bring their bicycles here and use them without taking out a license, which costs $1. This is the decision of the Corporation Counsel to-day.

Bicyclists living in adjacent cities or neighboring suburbs will not be allowed to ride Chicago's streets unless they have the new wheel tags. This will bar out bicycle meets from Chicago, and make great trouble for visiting wheelmen.

The same regulation applies to wagons and vehicles of every description. It is understood the Mayor is in favor of a liberal construction of the law, but Counsel Thornton is determined that the lines shall be tightly drawn. If this is the case, many hundred wheelmen in various parts near-by will have to contribute yearly to maintain Chicago's streets, or else keep away from the city.

UNION PACIFIC TO CUT RATES.

Report that the Railroad Will Meet the Galveston Figures.

DENVER, July 23.—Railroad men were much excited to-day over a report that the Union Pacific Railroad within a few days would cut eastbound and westbound freight rates between Ogden, Utah, and the Atlantic coast, regardless of all association agreements. If this is done it will draw all Trans-Mississippi and transcontinental lines into a disastrous war.

The report came in a telegram from an Omaha agent of a wholesale merchant, and stated that a request had been received from the Omaha officials of the Union Pacific to hold back as much freight as possible for a short time, when a reduction would be made to equal, if not to exceed, the reduction occasioned by the war between the Mallory and Lone Star Steamship Companies, the object being to take all Colorado and Utah business from the Galveston route.

The report created consternation among the freight agents of all lines running into this city.

Chicago Definition of "Cigarette."

CHICAGO, July 23.—Health Commissioner Reynolds to-day asked Corporation Counsel Thornton to define the word "cigarette," in order to properly understand the new cigarette ordinance. The Counsel replied: "A cigarette is a small cigar, made of finely cut tobacco, rolled up in an envelope of tobacco, corn husk, or thin paper. Webster defines a cigarette as a 'small cigar.' The United States Government makes a distinction between cigars and cigarettes, fixing a tax upon small cigars that come within the definition that I have first given."

Increase of Wages in Emaus, Penn.

READING, Penn., July 23.—The large pipe mill at Emaus, Lehigh County, increased the wages of the employes in some departments 10 per cent. to-day. It is expected the wages of the men in the other departments will be similarly increased shortly.

M. Victor Capoul to Sail.

PARIS, July 23.—M. Victor Capoul will sail for New York to-morrow to resume the directorship of the Conservatory of Music.

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, $6 per dozen. Ground floor, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

SUNK WITH 120 LIVES.

Chinese Steamer Srihongann from Singapore Wrecked in a Squall off Malacca.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Singapore says that the Chinese steamer Srihongann, bound from Singapore for Malacca with 190 passengers, was wrecked in a squall off Malacca on June 19. One hundred and twenty persons, including the Captain of the steamer, were drowned. The remainder of the ship's company was rescued by a passing steamer.

CUTS TEETH AT SEVENTY-FIVE.

A Bloomington (Ill.) Man Grows a Set in His Lower Jaw.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 23.—E. V. Miner, who is over seventy-five years old, has just finished cutting a set of new teeth in his lower jaw, having been without teeth in that place for many years. He is puzzled over the unexpected gift of nature, as he was just about to get a false set.

A VINELESS POTATO.

It Has Been Developed, It Is Said, by a Missouri Farmer.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Robert Cornwell, a Barton County farmer, living near Golden City, after numerous experiments, thinks he has succeeded in developing a potato that will grow without vines.

He says his potatoes grow entirely under ground out of the reach of potato bugs, which cost so much to destroy each season, not to mention the damage they do.

He also says a field planted with the vineless potato may be worked with the ordinary harrow.

HORSE'S HOOF IN HIS MOUTH.

Remarkable Action of an Indiana Animal May Cause His Death.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 23.—Joseph Martin, a well-known real estate man, was awakened at midnight by a frightful noise in his stable. He hurried to the scene of the disturbance, and found that his fine young horse had got one of its hind hoofs into its mouth. Mr. Martin and two neighbors were compelled to use a fence rail in opening the animal's mouth wide enough to get the hoof out.

It is thought the horse will yet die. He is a brother of Cuba, a speedy mare.

GOV. ATKINSON ON LYNCHING.

He Calls on the People of Georgia to Let the Law Take Its Course.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Gov. Atkinson to-day issued a strong statement denouncing the recent lynchings in this State, and declaring the people should trust the courts.

He says lynching is not a remedy for crime, as one mob begets another. He declares the Executive can be relied on to do justice to both criminal and State, and he evidently in this statement refers to his intended vigorous action in the Ryder case.

He will make every effort to discover and punish all persons guilty of lynching.

CHICAGO FAIR LOSS FOUND.

W. F. Wall of De Ruyter, N. Y., Recovers a Missing Satchel.

CHICAGO, July 23.—In 1893 W. F. Wall of De Ruyter, N. Y., visited the World's Fair, and on leaving the city carried away by mistake another man's satchel, leaving behind his own, full of valuable papers.

Mr. Wall immediately communicated with the Chicago police, but no trace could be found of the satchel until to-day, when Detective Corbus recovered the papers from a house in Sherman Street, where they had been left by a man whose identity is unknown. The papers will be forwarded to Mr. Wall.

SHORTAGE OF A POSTMISTRESS.

Mrs. Annie Duval, at Fort D. A. Russell, Cannot Account for $1,255.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 23.—Post Office Inspectors Waterbury and Fitzgerald to-day stated that Mrs. Annie Duval, who was appointed Postmistress at Fort D. A. Russell last December, was short in her accounts $1,225. Mrs. Duval has left the office almost entirely in charge of her daughter, who, it is believed, took small sums of money at different times for her own personal use, and to loan to friends, who found they could easily impose upon the girl's generosity without being asked to return the money.

Ex-Sheriff Fredendall, Mrs. Duval's bondsman, has taken charge of the office.

JERSEY'S LATEST SNAKE YARN.

A Rattler with a Children's Toy Shop in His Stomach.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 23.—Mrs. R. P. Cowell of Walnut Valley, Warren County, has been missing the children's playthings of late. She could not account for the frequent losses until she entered the playroom of the children yesterday and saw a large rattlesnake sucking the baby's bottle. The snake escaped, but was discovered later chasing a mouse about the room. After swallowing the mouse a blow with a broomstick laid it low.

Mr. Cowell dissected the snake and found all the children's playthings in its stomach. The snake had seven rattles. The region about Walnut Valley is alive with snakes this season.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has moved from the northeast of Lake Superior to the St. Lawrence Valley. It will probably move in a northeasterly direction. A trough of low pressure extends from Kansas to Assiniboia.

The pressure is high off the Florida and North Pacific coasts and in the middle plateau region.

Showers have occurred in New England, the New Jersey coast, the lake regions, Upper Missouri Valley, and on the middle slope.

The temperature has generally fallen in the lake region and the middle slope, and has risen in the northern slope and the Gulf States, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	71	71	76
6 A. M.	72	71	76
9 A. M.	73	73	80
12 M.	72	80	85
4 P. M.	74	66	74
6 P. M.	73	70	72
9 P. M.	70	69	73
12 P. M.	67	68	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1896	72
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

Milk from Choice Cows.

No milk is used in Green Mountain *certified* condensed milk except from cows pronounced perfectly healthy by the surgeon of the Vermont Cattle Commission. They are from prize winning herds at the World's Fair, and give the richest milk.—Adv.

ANOTHER GOLD-BOUND SHIP

The Big Steamer Queen Leaves Seattle for Dyea with 400 Persons on Board.

RACE AGAINST THE FREEZE UP

Dawson City Will Be

as in the Klondike region. There is not a foot of ground in all that country that does not contain gold in more or less appreciable quantities. The great trouble has been that people have not had either the courage or opportunity, I do not know which, to prospect thoroughly the country. I think that in another month the country about Cook's Inlet will be practically deserted. There is room there for thousands of men, and there is certainly no better place in the world for a poor man."

SPECULATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Companies of All Kinds Being Formed for Alaskan Enterprise.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The Klondike craze has struck the speculative element hard. Companies of all kinds are being organized, while the signs and window letterings are appearing with marvelous rapidity in the principal business streets. Such titles as "Yukon Trading and Development Company," "The Yukon Gold and Supply Company," and the "Klondike Improvement Syndicate" are to be seen on every hand.

The first mining company to file articles of incorporation is the Alaska and Yukon Exploration and Trading Company, Limited. The capital stock is $200,000, fully subscribed.

ATTRACTED BY THE KLONDIKE.

The reports of the great finds on the Klondike are attracting the attention of many adventurous men of this city, who refuse to be deterred by stories of hardships, of severe cold, of scarcity of food, and the certainty of a long and unpleasant journey. Many expeditions are forming, and one or more of it is expected will start for the gold fields almost immediately.

The first expedition to leave this city is set down for next week. The party is composed of Williams & Edwards, a young lawyer in the office of ex-Judge Curtis and a son of "Billy" Edwards, the ex-prizefighter; John W. Edwards, son of Chief Engineer Edwards of the Erie Basin dry docks; Dr. James W. Bristol of Brooklyn, and Charles Edelman, a civil and mining engineer. Ex-Judge Curtis is now in San Francisco, and will engage passage for the young men on the steamer Pacific Queen, which sails on Aug. 7.

Advertisements in the daily papers show the trend of thought. Here are a few that have appeared, all referring to a journey to Klondike: "Two brothers, healthy, strong, judicious, and determined, will divide profits"; "Five energetic machinists would like to find a partner to pay fare in return for 33 1-3 per cent"; "Practical placer miner wants a partner with money"; "Medical man without capital will give his services to a party in return for assistance"; "Experienced Scotch miner wants party to grub stake him"; "Lady or gentleman with $1,000 and courage to join industrious young man to Klondike."

TALES OF GREAT SUFFERING.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., July 23.—Frank Moss, an old-time miner in this section, who four years ago was one of a party of Americans to first visit the Klondike country, returned to-day and tells a story of horrors and starvation seldom equaled. He describes Klondike as a placer camp, seven miles long and thirteen miles wide, located in a sink, walled in by boulders of rock 3,000 feet high. Gold, he says, abounds, but no ordinary man can stand the hardships of the uncivilized region.

When Moss left here four years ago he was a sturdy fellow, six feet in height. From hardships and privations he is a cripple for life, and badly broken in health. In three years he saw over 2,000 graves made in the Klondike basin, a large majority dying from starvation. The steamship companies bring in all food, and allow no private importation, consequently it is not uncommon to go for weeks with only a scant supply and for days entirely without food.

The gold brought in last week to Seattle, Moss says, does not represent the findings of individual shippers, but a large proportion was confiscated from the effects of those 2,000 miners who fell a prey to the hardships. At the death of a man possessed of dust, his body was buried without a coffin, and the dust divided among those who cared for him. With proper reflection established by the Government, Moss says, gold can be taken out at the rate of $2,000,000 a month.

The richest strike has been made by a twenty-one-year-old boy named George Hornblower of Indianapolis. In the heart of a barren waste known as Boulder Field he found a nugget for which the transportation company gave him $5,700. He located his claim at the find, and in four months had taken out over $1,000,000.

The richest section, Moss says, is yet undeveloped. It is 100 miles from Klondike and known as the Black Hole of Calcutta. It is inhabited by ex-convicts of Bohemia, and murders and riots take the place of law and order.

A few months ago Klondike organized a Justice Committee, and its laws prevail therenow.

With the great crowds preparing to go to the scene now, Moss says hunger and suffering will be great when added to the other hardships to be overcome by those who survive. Moss returns with $6,000 in dust, and leaves to-morrow for his old home, in Dubuque, Iowa, where he will spend the remainder of his years.

ROUTES TO THE GOLD FIELDS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 23.—Dr. Dawson, C. M. G., Director of the Geological Survey, talked to-day to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent as to the best route into the Yukon country. "The first road," said Dr. Dawson, "used by miners, a good many years ago, in reaching the Yukon, was from the head of the Lynn Canal and over the Chilkoot Pass, down the Lewis River. This was an old Indian road of travel, and was well known to the natives. It is still used by the miners, but it is doubtful whether it eventually will prove to be the best permanent road, because of the height of the pass and other drawbacks.

"A road is, I believe, being opened across the mountains by the White Pass, a considerable distance further south and of very much lower altitude. This seems likely to prove a road of permanent value. Another road has been used from Chilkoot and at the head of the Lynn Canal, and known as the Dalton Trail. By this trail a few horses and cattle have been driven across overland to the Yukon. There is still another road for which a charter was given last year by the British Columbia Legislature, from Lynn Creek, Stickeen River, to Tesim Lake, from which the navigation is uninterrupted, to the mouth of the Yukon for stern-wheel steamers.

"Of course, the easiest road at present, though by far the longest, is by steamer to the mouth of the Yukon River. Stern-wheel steamers can then be used.

"All these roads are only used in Summer. Only an occasional adventurous man has ever traveled any of them by Winter, but whatever road first permanently organized for Winter and Summer will have the best opportunity of becoming the permanent one.

"At the present time," continued Dr. Dawson, "it is therefore easy to get into the country, but toward Autumn it becomes practically impossible to get out, and, as provisions are limited, there will be danger of people starving, should there be a big rush into the country of people who have made no provision for the Winter."

TO GET COIN IN PHILADELPHIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Six French Canadians, who were successful on the Klondike and are now bound for Montreal, are at the Commercial Club in this city. They could not get the prices for their nuggets that they wanted at Seattle, and will not accept the bid made by the Selby Smelting Works in this city.

As the San Francisco Mint is closed pending the change of administration, these six miners will carry their gold to Philadelphia and exchange it there for coin of the United States.

The closing of the mint has afforded speculators an opportunity to make considerable money out of the miners, who have brought their gold dust with them. A rumor has been circulated that the Klondike gold is poorer in quality than that from other mining regions, and in consequence is not worth so much for coining purposes.

Some of the more recent arrivals have become acquainted with this state of affairs, and propose to hold their dust until the mint reopens, which will be on Aug. 1.

ACTOR-MINER'S EXPERIENCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—E. C. Dichman, known in theatrical circles as E. C. Durell, has returned home here from Alaska. He spent the Summer and early Fall of 1896 in the country around Circle City. He has brought back gold dust and nuggets worth $10,000. He is interested in two claims, and is convinced that he is losing $200 every day he remains here. He was seen at his home, 91 North East Street, by a reporter this afternoon. He said:

"The party of which I was a member left San Francisco early in the Spring of a year ago. Before going we purchased sufficient provisions to last a year. The trip up the coast was a beautiful one and we enjoyed it very much. We little realized what was before us, however. We arrived at Juneau in due season and there made preparations for our 800-mile trip across the country. At Juneau we purchased our boats, which were so constructed that they could be used as sleds. We also purchased a pack of dogs. For our outfit we paid a large sum of money, and started for Circle City, which then was the centre of the gold fields. The trail led over hills, through ravines, across frozen streams, and through the most desolate country imaginable. The distance from the coast to the summit is about ninety miles, and as we had to walk a large portion of the distance it took us two or three days to make it. Whenever we became sleepy we pitched our tents by the side of the trail and slept as comfortably as if we were in our beds at home. After many hardships and trials the summit was reached.

"We hired natives to assist us, and to the man who carried 250 pounds for me the entire distance I gave $2.50 and a half pint flask of whisky. I wish to say right here that whisky will buy more than diamonds or money. When the level was reached again we harnessed the dogs and made for a little lake, the name of which I have forgotten. Forty miles from this lake we found the Yukon River, and as we gazed on the broad expanse of water we breathed a sigh of relief.

"When we reached Circle City we were much surprised to learn that civilization had preceded us. It isn't much of a place to be sure, but they have a theatre made of logs and it costs $2.50 in gold dust or nuggets to witness a performance. Enormous salaries are paid performers.

"Law and order prevail in the camp. If a man strikes a rich claim the first thing to do is to stake it off, get out his papers, and then he is secure. A person found stealing is severely dealt with. For the first offense the culprit is severely reprimanded, and a second means that he must leave the camp.

"The hardships to be endured in the camp are many. The new arrival must have a tent or he will find himself under the painful necessity of sleeping out in the open air, and this is anything but pleasant, especially when the thermometer is 60 degrees below zero. The tent can be used until its owner finds time to put up a shack, which is much more comfortable. He must also have his own provisions, for if there ever was a place where every man must take care of himself it is there. The prices asked for provisions are enormous. I paid $25 for a ham and $1 a pound for flour, and this was not an unusual price. At times food cannot be bought at that figure. Everybody digs for gold, and the traders are few and far between, and a man who neglects to take his provisions with him is likely to fare badly.

"Klondike, where the recent discoveries were made, is less than fifty miles from Circle City. There are now about 4,000 people in the place, and I do not believe the stories published about the great finds are exaggerated. The gold is there. Millions and millions of it are buried in the hills, but it is hard to get. Sometimes it is easy, but more often it requires a great deal of hard work and weeks and weeks of anxiety and worry. On one occasion I was prospecting along the shore of a frozen stream which lay at the base of a hill. The place looked favorable, and I built a large fire on a sand bar. When the earth had thawed sufficiently I dug down, and in less than four feet from the surface I found dust and nuggets to the value of several hundred dollars. They had lain there for ages, and by a lucky stroke I was the finder of them."

YUKON DEPOSITS FOUND LONG AGO.

The discovery of gold in Alaska, and especially along the Yukon and its tributaries, is no new thing. For years it has been known that gold was in the country, and for nearly twenty years prospectors and miners have been finding it in paying quantities. The recent discoveries of extraordinarily rich deposits of gold in the Klondike only prove that the miners are getting nearer to the bottom, or gold-bearing soil and sand; that their means of working the placers are improved, and that the prospecting has been of a more thorough character than formerly.

In the atlas published by Rand, McNally & Co. in 1892 an article on Alaska, under the caption "Mineral Wealth," says:

"It is probable that gold exists through nearly all Alaska. It has been found on the bars of the Yukon, its principal and smaller tributaries, and on other rivers, and also in the quartz rock. The first mining camp of any importance was located in 1876 at the mouth of the Stikine River. The next discovery of importance was made in 1880, in the vicinity of the present town of Juneau. Quartz mines have been worked for several years at a number of points, and in some cases with good results.

"The shortness of the working season and the great difficulty of getting supplies have interfered with placer mining. Successful operations are carried on along the Koyukuk River, prospectors reporting several thousand dollars' worth of gold secured on this tributary during the past two seasons. Anvik, at the mouth of this river, is the first point on the Yukon where actual operations are in progress.

"On the Tanana several camps are in existence, and between $7,000 and $8,000 worth of gold has been shipped from this vicinity within the past two seasons. From the mountain ranges, lying between the Yukon and the Tanana, several small tributaries enter the main stream, along whose course prospectors have met with good results.

"The most productive of these streams on which bar diggings are now being worked is Forty-Mile Creek, from which the greater part of the shipments from this district are obtained. The annual output of the district for the past six or seven years has averaged from $50,000 to $60,000. During the season of 1890 new bars were discovered on what is known as Lady Franklin's gulch, and it is claimed the discovery will increase the above amount by at least one-half.

"Many indications of precious metals have been found along the upper courses of the Kuskokwim River, among which were several veins of cinnabar.

"The total value of the gold extracted during 1880-89 is set down at $3,787,000, the annual production of gold dust and bullion being now $700,000.

Silver has also been found in the territory, but it is a question whether the ores are rich enough to bear the expense of shipment to San Francisco for reduction. There are copper deposits, but little is known as to their extent or richness. Veins of lignite coal, of fair quality, have been found and worked to meet local needs. There is no present likelihood that this mineral will become an article of export."

TO VISIT THE GOLD FIELDS.

The gold fever in this city seems to grow more rampant every day, and the daily papers show advertisements in abundance calling for volunteers to go to Klondike, or for persons willing to risk capital in an expedition to that region. One adventurer calls for 200 able-bodied men, each with $500 to contribute, to charter a steamer and purchase supplies for the proposed trip. Another offers his services as engineer, and a third, an "energetic young man," earnestly begs some interested "lady or gentleman with capital" to send him to Alaska on any terms.

Harry W. Lamplugh's friends were still discussing their project to go at his home, 227 Tenth Avenue, last night, and it is possible that the Alaskan Winter may find them prospecting.

The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church expects an early report from the gold country, through the Moderator of the General Assembly, the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the missionary, who has recently sailed for Klondike on the United States revenue cutter Bear. Dr. Jackson is the Government agent of the Bureau of Education for Alaska, and his previous work has taken him into every part of the country. He was instrumental in introducing reindeer in Alaska.

This year, before any rumors of gold discoveries reached the United States, he determined to visit the Yukon country, because he was expecting reports of a mining boom there. He wanted to get the facts for the Government, and to learn the possibilities of raising the Church standard in the gold country. The Presbyterian Home Board stands ready to follow up his recommendations by sending missionaries into the district, if needed, as fast as provision can be made for them. A down-town broker announced yesterday that he was ready to consider offers on an option on four of the most promising claims in the Klondike gold field. One of the claims has so far yielded $130,000.

Two Camdenites Ready to Go.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23.—James Dorman and Thomas Stanton will start for Alaska on Aug. 1. They are sent by a private company, which is being organized. A number of politicians and hotel men are said to be in it. A well-known New Jersey corporation is said to guarantee the company. Two other stock companies are organizing for the same purpose, with Philadelphia and Camden capital.

JOHN SHERMAN'S VIEWS

Great Britain Not Offended by His Letter on Protecting the Seals.

KLONDIKE AND ALASKAN GOLD

Riches on Both Sides the Line—Our Alien Law Against Canada's—Foreigners Cannot Own Mines—Arbitration Not Probable—No Work After Tariff.

Secretary of State John Sherman, with his secretary, E. J. Babcock, reached this city last night on their way to Amagansett, R. I., where they will stay a few weeks for rest and recuperation. The Secretary said he had felt the heat in Washington very much, and was looking for a cool place.

"In seeking a cool resort by the sea," he said, "I learned something about geography. I had never heard of Amagansett before."

Asked about the seal fisheries controversy with England, Mr. Sherman said:

"A great many Americans think England has never acted properly in regard to protecting the seals. The only way the herd can be protected is by putting a stop to pelagic sealing. As the open sea belongs to all nations alike, no one or two or a half dozen can by legislation prevent sealing in the deep sea. This can be done only by means of an agreement, which would, of course, bind only those nations that were parties to it. If England, the United States, Russia, and Japan should make an agreement to put a stop to pelagic sealing it would effectually protect the herd, because the request of these four powers would probably be complied with by all other nations.

"England is much more interested in this matter of protecting the seals than we are. Besides Canadian interests, all the dressing of seal pelts is done in London. Even the hides we take are sent there to be dressed."

England Is Not Offended.

As to the report that England had been offended by the tone of his letter of instructions to Ambassador Hay, Mr. Sherman said:

"There is no truth in the published reports that Great Britain was offended by that letter. A great many supersensitive Englishmen and Canadians rushed into print to denounce the letter as undiplomatic and offensive, and to offer suggestions as to what England should do in case of war; but the British Foreign Office did not think the letter discourteous in any way. You cannot judge national sentiment by inflammatory personal letters and by flaring newspaper articles. England has not yet answered the letter; but there is no reason for supposing that we shall receive any other than a courteous and friendly response."

Mr. Sherman said that a great deal of interest has been awakened in the Alaskan gold fields by the recent big gold finds in the placer mines of the Klondike.

Riches of Alaska and Klondike.

"The Klondike region does not hold all the gold of the Alaskan country," said he. "We have just as rich, possibly richer, mines on our side of the boundary. The gold miners wander from one side to the other of the line, picking up the yellow metal wherever they find it."

"What about the alleged threat of Canada to enforce the alien labor law?"

"Well, we have an alien labor law, too. If they enforce theirs on us we will enforce ours on them. The custom is for gold hunters to respect no boundary lines. They claim all the gold they are lucky enough to find, and they don't ask whether it was east or west of the line.

"When it comes to staking off the purchasing claims however, it is quite a different matter. Aliens cannot undertake mining operations in our country. They cannot purchase mineral lands.

"The Canadians cannot, therefore, own mines in Alaska. Placer mining, or picking up gold dust and ingots in water basins, is permitted everywhere. Canada, I believe, has a similar law, and the Americans will not be allowed to buy claims from the Government or natives.

"There have been some reports published throwing doubt upon the Alaska and Canada boundary line. I do not believe that there is the slightest doubt about the matter. The boundary has been clearly defined by treaties, and there is no reason to expect complications to arise from that source."

When asked about the report of the preparation of another treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, the Secretary said that he had not heard of any such document being prepared. He said he did not regard it as likely that another treaty would be drawn up at an early date. It was always probable, however, that such a treaty might be proposed.

Why the Treaty Was Rejected.

"There is a general misconception," said Mr. Sherman, "as to the reasons that led to the rejection by the Senate of the treaty of arbitration. The Senate did not reject it because it does not believe in the principle of arbitration; but because it felt that there are some questions that no nation can honorably submit to arbitration. We could not, for instance, arbitrate the question of our right to lay duty on imposts, or any similar question. That would be tantamount to submitting to the decision of foreign Commisssioners the question of our National sovereignty. Questions involving the National policy, or the National honor, cannot be arbitrated. We are quite willing to refer to arbitration questions of claims and financial matters; but it is dangerous to go beyond that."

Mr. Sherman does not think that Congress will consider any matter other than the tariff at this session.

"Congress will adjourn hurriedly as soon as it passes the Tariff bill. The members are worn out, and will not remain to discuss anything else.

"The President has completed the draft of his currency message, and it will be sent to Congress before it adjourns. It will be immediately laid on the table for the next session. Neither will Hawaii be annexed until next Winter," he said, with a smile. "It will have to go over for the heated term. The tariff has overshadowed everything else."

MINES IN SOUTH MOUNTAINS.

Finds of Silver and Copper—Edison and William Sulzer Interested.

YORK, Penn., July 23.—The fact of valuable silver and copper discoveries in the South Mountains, in which York County capitalists are interested, was made public in York to-day.

The discoveries were made by a Colorado miner of experience, and the yield of copper is said to be unusually rich. Congressman Sulzer of New York, Edison, and other well-known men have been interested in the find, and ninety-nine-year leases have been secured on properties on which a rich output is promised.

It is the intention of those interested to organize stock companies and work the mineral lands. A representative of the projectors who visited Edison says the "Wizard" will furnish a process which will make copper mining unusually profitable.

Frederick Parker's Death.

The members of the fishing tackle firm of Abbey & Imbrie of Vesey Street, yesterday received a dispatch from Buffalo confirming the news published yesterday in regard to the sudden death of Frederick Parker, a traveler for the house, on a train at Niagara Falls. Mr. Parker, it was said, was one of the best and most skillful traveling salesmen and had been with the firm for eight years. He was a well-built, stout man, and seemed to have an inexhaustible fund of amusing stories. No one suspected that he had heart disease. He was forty-five years old and his home was in Clayton, N. Y. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Manufacturers Want Injunction.

The firm of Sall Simonson, hat and cap manufacturers, at 197 Greene Street, which has been considerably annoyed by the Hat and Cap Makers' Union ordering a strike in the factory and persecuting the men who insisted on working, has applied to the courts for protection. A. Schwarz, the manager of the factory, has applied to Judge Russell, in the Supreme Court, for an injunction to restrain the union and its agents from interfering with the plaintiffs in the lawful prosecution of their business and with the employes of the firm. Judge Russell took the matter under advisement.

After Serious Illness

Hood's Sarsaparilla Built Up and Restored Health.

"My son had diphtheria and scarlet fever, and after getting over his sickness he was weak and poor. A friend advised me to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla and I did so. In a short time it built him up and restored him to health. Since then we praise Hood's Sarsaparilla highly." MARY A. LEES, Sherman Park, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

200 HURT IN A THEATRE FIRE.

Casino Summer Resort at Paducah, Ky., Destroyed—Three Children Missing.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 23.—The Casino Summer Theatre Building was burned to-night. The fire originated on the stage. Six hundred people were panic-stricken, and about 200 injured. Three children are missing, and are supposed to have perished in the flames.

JEROLOMAN CAN NOW SLEEP.

The Acting Mayor Says It Is Not Necessary for Policemen to Guard His Rest.

Acting Mayor John Jeroloman said yesterday that he has no difficulty in sleeping at night, and that it is not necessary for him to have two policemen to guard him from nocturnal noises. He gave out the following statement to set at rest the report that he is using part of the police force as a cure for insomnia:

"My attention has been called to an article contained in some of the papers in regard to extra policemen stationed in Thirty-fourth Street in front of my residence.

"It is true that I reside in Thirty-fourth Street, and have for many years past. There are no special policemen on the block, in uniform or otherwise, to my knowledge. I have never called upon Capt. Kirchener at any time, have never spoken to him, and would not know him if I should meet him. I have never asked for any special policemen to be stationed on the block, and have not seen any, except in uniform, certainly none in front of my residence.

"Many of the neighbors I understand have frequently complained about some strange boys on the street playing ball, breaking windows, vaulting over the railings into yards, and converting the street or block into a playground—complaints which are quite common in many parts of our city—and I understand that some of them either called upon or wrote the Captain of the precinct about it, and requested, very naturally, my assistance in abating the very common nuisance. Accordingly, I communicated, as it was my duty to do, with Acting Chief Cortright, and am pleased to bear evidence to the fact that the complaint of the citizens received prompt consideration at the hands of the police, and the matters of which they complained have been substantially abated."

MR. MAY'S FUNERAL TO-MORROW

Body to be Brought Here and Taken to Temple Emanu-El.

Several friends of the late Lewis May, the banker, among them M. H. Moses, went yesterday to Dobbs Ferry to make arrangements about bringing down the body for the funeral services, which will be held to-morrow forenoon at the Temple Emanu-El.

Mrs. May asked that the following gentlemen should act as pall bearers, and they will do so: Gen. Daniel Butterfield, James Seligman, Isaac Eppinger, M. H. Moses, James H. Hoffman, S. M. Schaefer, Emanuel Lehman, Louis Stern, Albert F. Hochstadter, Dr. G. W. Markoe, Harry H. Meyer, David H. King, and William Einstein.

Mrs. May expressed the desire that the funeral should be as unostentatious as possible, and that not many should follow the remains to the grave.

The body will arrive at the Grand Central Station at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will be taken directly to the Temple Emanu-El, where the Trustees of the temple will be ready to receive it.

Gen. Butterfield was a very intimate friend of Mr. May, and frequently visited him during his last illness. Several years ago, when Gen. Butterfield made a voyage to the East, he told Mr. May he would visit the Holy Land, and asked him what mementos he would like him to bring. Mr. May regretted that he had not himself previously visited that country, and mentioned several articles that he would like, among them a bag of earth. Gen. Butterfield shipped a large package of earth. It is the custom among Orthodox Jews to have a small bag of earth from the Holy Land placed under their heads when they are dead, but Mr. Schaefer said yesterday that Mr. May, belonging to the very reformed branch of Judaism, of course, did not intend the earth for any such purpose, but simply as a souvenir of the Holy Land.

PEORIA SUGAR PLANT BURNED.

A Building of the Grape Sugar Company Destroyed—Loss, $500,000.

PEORIA, Ill., July 23.—The main building of the Peoria Grape Sugar Company was completely destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is $500,000, the total insurance carried being $460,000, of which nearly $300,000 was on the burned building and contents.

Negotiations have been in progress for some time for the transfer of the company to the new "Glucose Trust," but it is not known here whether the deal has progressed so far that the loss falls on the new combine or the original company.

The fire broke out at 7 o'clock in the sulphur room, apparently with an explosion. The immense eight-story building was a mass of flames in five minutes, and was completely destroyed, the walls soon falling in.

It contained a great deal of valuable machinery, the vacuum pans alone costing $75,000. Of the insurance, $175,000 was carried here and the balance in Chicago.

Insurance Cashier Commits Suicide.

A dispatch from Madrid, Spain, yesterday announced that the cashier of the Madrid branch of the Equitable Life Assurance Society had committed suicide by jumping out of a window. His accounts, however, were found to be all straight. At the office of the Fourth Vice President of the society in this city, who has charge of the foreign branches, it was said that no information whatever about the suicide had been received. The cashier, however, was not even known to the society, as he was employed by the Director of the Madrid branch, who selected his own clerical force, and they were responsible to him alone.

Sonnett's Good Excuse.

Judge Newburger yesterday dismissed the indictment against Albert Sonnett. Sonnett was a candidate in 1893 on the Socialist-Labor Party ticket, for a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Every candidate having, according to law, to submit a list of his campaign expenses, the name of Sonnett was watched for. As it did not appear he was indicted some months after the election. He claimed in court that he did not know that he was a candidate on the ticket until he had been indicted. The indictment was then dismissed by Justice Newburger.

McLaughlin Leads at Billiards.

At the billiard contest last night in Maurice Daly's, at the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth Street, Champion McLaughlin of Pennsylvania still led the contest. He had 1,500 points for a total at the end of the evening, with 300 made last night. His average was 5 35-58.

New York Student Drowned.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 23.—Richard J. Sughrue of Manhattan College, New York, was drowned at Lake Massabesic this morning. He was swimming, and became exhausted.

F. R. Coudert Is No Worse.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 23.—Frederic R. Coudert, the lawyer, who is here, is no worse than he has been for several days, and, on the contrary, appears to be improving. He is able to be out driving daily.

MAY END THE COAL STRIKE

Meeting of Mine Owners Called for Next Tuesday at Pittsburg.

PROMINENT OPERATORS SIGN

Striking Miners Encamped in the Cannonsburg Region, but No Signs of Serious Trouble—Miners to Sue for Wages Withheld on Contract.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—The coal strike situation in this district has not materially changed to-day. The efforts of the Arbitration Commissioners have been so far successful that a call for a meeting of operators on Tuesday next has been issued.

It is signed by W. D. De Armitt for the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company; J. B. Zerbe, for the Ohio and Pennsylvania Company; E. Young, for M. A. Hanna & Co.; George W. Schlendeberg, for the L. E. Robbins Company, and other leading operators of the district. The names attached to the notice of the meeting are sufficient guarantee of the success of the gathering in point of attendance.

The Canonsburg region has produced no sensational features to-day. The striking miners are still encamped near the Allison and Boone mines to persuade workers against going to work. The hearing in the suit for an injunction to keep the strikers away from the mines was postponed until Monday. There is little danger of any conflict at present, because the mine owners have announced that their mines would remain closed down until after the hearing.

As far as the injunction is concerned, the strikers claim that it will have no effect, as it restrains them from what they have no intention of doing. They say that they will molest no one. Should a permanent injunction be granted, the operators, it is surmised, will make an attempt to resume work. If they do there will be trouble as long as there are any strikers in the vicinity of the mines.

There are vague rumors of a march on the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. There is no doubt among those that are in a position to know that such a move is contemplated, but just at what time is kept a profound secret. While all of this is going on the Turtle Creek, Sandy Creek, and Plum Creek Mines are working steadily and without interference.

The employes claim that they will pay no attention to the strikers and want to be left alone. On the other hand, the miners' officials claim that their organizers, who have been at work in secret, have laid the foundation for a general laying down of tools when the proper time arrives. So much depends on the situation in West Virginia. If that section comes out the New York and Cleveland mines will be the pivotal point.

The mines of the Washington Coal and Coke Company at Stickle Hollow continue in full operation, and fifty cars of coal are being shipped from the mines every day. Armed deputies are on guard to protect the men, and a Gatling gun is in readiness for immediate use in case of attack.

The Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny Road, which is carrying this coal, abandoned its trains one night this week on account of the discovery of obstructions upon the tracks, placed there, it is claimed, for the purpose of wrecking the coal trains from the Washington mines. The railroad company has increased its force of track walkers, and they are now but one mile apart.

The officials of the United Mine Workers have arranged to make a battle in the courts for money in the hands of certain operators in the Pittsburg district, kept from the wages of the men who went on strike. Suits are to be brought for more than $12,000, which the strikers have forfeited. The suits will be brought to test the validity of iron-clad contracts which the men signed.

In these contracts it was agreed that as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the employe, the employer should retain 10 per cent. of the employe's wages. When the men struck this money was declared forfeited and withheld from them by the operators. The Supreme Court will probably be asked finally to pass on the matter.

ILLINOIS MINES TIED UP.

Non-Union Men Refuse to Work and Join the Miners' Union.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 23.—None of the non-unionists applied for work here to-day, and before the mines are in operation again all of them will probably have become members of the local branch of the United Mine Workers of America. A number of them applied for admission to-day and at a special meeting to be held to-morrow night the remaining miners not belonging to the organization may be admitted to membership.

The members of the union were incensed over an order which was sent out to-day by the operators of the mines. It was to the effect that the checkman, who is Secretary and Treasurer of the local miners' union, must hereafter refrain from accepting money for dues of the union at the office of the company at the end of each month.

Not a pound of coal is being raised now at the mines, and some of the large institutions in the city dependent upon the local company for their supply of fuel are getting extremely anxious.

STRIKE IN CAMBRIA REGION.

Two Thousand Men Quit to Enforce a Demand for Check Weighmen.

ALTOONA, Penn., July 23.—All the coal mines but one in the Northern Cambria region, which includes the openings along the Susquehanna extension of the Cresson and Clearfield Railroad, closed down to-day, the men, about 2,000 in number, going out on strike. The mines affected are operated by the Sterling Coal Company, Duncan & Spangler, Barnes & Tucker, and the Vinondale Coal Company. The Cambria Mine, operated by David E. Williams & Co. of Philadelphia, is the only one working.

It develops that the miners held a meeting a few days ago, and made a demand for check weighmen. They were given to understand that their demand would be complied with, and when no check weighmen were put on this morning, the threat to strike was put into effect. A meeting of miners in this district will be held at Hastings to-morrow, when the matter of check weighmen will be further considered. The failure of the operators to comply with the law in this respect will furnish a reason for calling out all the men.

The Altoona operators, as well as those in the neighborhood of South Fork, offer no objection to check weighmen, and will put them on as soon as requested by the miners to do so. They were discontinued by the miners, and not by the operators.

MEETING OF LABOR CHIEFS.

Called for Tuesday at Wheeling—Strikers Losing Ground.

WHEELING, West Va., July 23.—M. D. Ratchford, President of the United Mine Workers of America, to-night requested Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to call a meeting of all the chief executive officers of National labor organizations in this city next Tuesday to discuss the situation of the coal miners and devise plans for assisting them in the strike.

The strike movement in the Kanawha Valley and along the Norfolk and Western Road seems paralyzed. The organizers have nearly all departed, and those remaining are making no headway. All but one of the Kanawha soft coal mines in Kanawha are working to nearly full force, where fifteen were reported closed yesterday. At Elkhorn, Thacker, Flat Top, and Pocahontas all the miners except those who have been refused work are in the mines.

Kansas Miners Reluctant to Strike.

KANSAS CITY, July 23.—A convention of Kansas miners will be held at Pittsburg, Kan., to-morrow to discuss the question of striking in sympathy with their Eastern brethren. Unless there is a radical change in the situation between now and the time the convention assembles, it is believed the delegates will be almost unanimously opposed to a strike at this time.

Miners Resume Work in Kentucky.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., July 23.—The miners of the Middlesboro district decided at a meeting last night not to go out. Those who quit will resume work Monday. This action affects five mines and 1,200 men.

READY FOR CONSOLIDATION.

Negotiations Soon to be Completed Between Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Companies.

The deal by which the Rapid Transit Company, the financiering organization of the Brooklyn Heights Electric Railway system, will purchase the Brooklyn Union Elevated Company with all its assets and franchises seems to be almost complete. It is understood that a large sum in cash will be paid down, and that the entire indebtedness will be assumed by the syndicate representing the Transit Company.

It was thought that the negotiations would be brought to a successful conclusion last night, but President Rossiter of the Transit Company declined to confirm this. He merely said: "There is nothing for me to tell you. When I have something to say, I will be glad to communicate it to the papers."

He intimated, however, that the project was being considered, and upon the general scheme of consolidation of the Brooklyn roads something might come of it.

President and Receiver Uhlmann of the elevated company said: "There has positively been no new move in a week, and I can say that I have had no definite offer."

Mr. Uhlmann has heretofore talked of the advantages of consolidation. He believes, with Mr. Rossiter and the members of the syndicate interested, that by the consolidation of the systems a saving of at least three-quarters of a million dollars a year would result in the reduction of operating expenses. The outlying sections of the city would come under the control of the Rapid Transit Company, and a serious blow would be dealt to the Kings County Elevated Company unless eventually it became a part of the consolidated system. As for this, President Jourdan is in favor of a combination, and, in fact, is one of its most earnest advocates.

No intimation has yet been given of the basis of consolidation. The Brooklyn Union Road is capitalized for $13,283,000. The cost of its roadbed and equipment, according to the report of 1896, was $26,594,726. It has seventeen miles of single track. Its earnings for 1896 were $1,861,757, and the expense of maintenance and operation, $1,102,297, leaving with the fixed charges a deficit of $54,624. Financially it is in bad shape.

The Brooklyn Heights system, as it is known, is at present a combination of the Brooklyn City, Brooklyn Heights, and the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Roads. The combined capital stock is $14,200,000; cost of road and equipment, $27,760,610. It has 120 miles of track.

The Rapid Transit Company was organized Jan. 16, 1897, and replaced the Long Island Traction Company, which had been organized under the laws of West Virginia and which owned the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and through it, by lease, the Brooklyn City and Brooklyn, Queens County, and Suburban Road. The Rapid Transit Company has $20,000,000 capital stock and $7,000,000 of bonds. Its stock was divided among the old stockholders of the Long Island Traction Company.

The reports show that the Brooklyn Heights Company and its controlled lines earned to July 1, $4,272,790 gross, as against $4,052,189 for the same period of 1896, and $4,303,117 in 1895.

PHILAFRICAN PARTY SAILS.

Missionaries on the Vega Leave for Africa to Civilize the Savage Natives.

The first party to be sent into the dark continent by the Philafrican League to establish new centres of civilization there left Brooklyn yesterday for Lisbon on the steamship Vega. The party is composed of Heli Chatelaine, the founder of the league; Mr. and Mrs. William Clark Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Lea, and Dr. C. H. Wintsch. The Vega is expected to reach Lisbon about Aug. 4. If the voyage is void of accident, the party will leave Lisbon for Benguela, Africa, Aug. 6, via the Portuguese National Steamship Line.

Heli Chatelaine is master of many of the languages of the African tribes, as well as of the modern languages. The explorers have volunteered to go into the continent and settle there to draw the savages to civilization. Many hardships are before them, but the members of the league in America will aid them with money. Mr. Chatelaine will return as soon as one colony is started and lead another party of missionaries into Africa.

WILD SCENES ON A STEAMER.

Woman Collapses and a Child Dies During a Panic.

The St. John's Guild Floating Hospital was returning from a trip to New Dorp, S. I., with nearly 800 women and children aboard, when the storm swept down upon them. There was a wild panic among the passengers, during the height of which Mrs. Annie Lee, twenty-nine years old, of 116 Tenth Avenue, became the mother of a female infant.

A Mrs. Helmon, who was aboard with two children, collapsed from fright, her heart being affected, and was for a time in a dangerous condition.

A child of Mrs. Joseph Ackley of 600 West Forty-fifth Street, aged three months, died in its mother's arms during the excitement. The guild physicians and officers had their hands full.

MOSQUITOES CAPTURE CONEY.

Sudden and Unprovoked Raid on a Defenceless Resort.

There was a sudden and demoralizing descent of mosquitoes upon Coney Island Thursday night at 9 o'clock. The like was never seen there before, and no repetition is desired. The pests appeared in clouds, and as they are unusual there was no provision of nets or screens.

Nobody could sleep. The weather was too hot for cover to be endurable, and the mosquitoes made it hotter yet, for those who tried to remain uncovered. Nearly everybody got up and spent the night drinking, slapping, and making remarks.

It is thought all the mosquitoes along the Jersey coast had been carried over to the island by a strong and hot breeze. Having sampled the new territory, they all returned home yesterday.

SENATOR CLARK ILL.

Attacked with Stomach Trouble and Fainting at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Senator Clark of Wyoming was taken suddenly ill at the Capitol to-day with a severe attack of stomach trouble. He fainted, but was soon revived, and was taken to his home.

Too Many Complimentaries.

A movement to put an end to the issuing of so large a number of complimentary tickets to theatres has been started by Thomas E. Miaco, a variety actor of this city. In company with fifty-three managers throughout the country, he has organized and incorporated the Association of Traveling Variety Managers of America, with a capital of $650. The

TARIFF FIGHT ENDS TO-DAY

Senate Agrees to Take the Final Vote at Three o'Clock This Afternoon.

CONGRESS THEN TO ADJOURN

Senator Morgan Gives Up the Struggle on Behalf of the Minority—Hot Dispute Over Alleged Ohio Election Frauds.

WASHINGTON July 23.—The final vote on the tariff conference report will be taken in the Senate at 3 P. M. to-morrow. A unanimous agreement to that effect was reached in the Senate late this afternoon, after an exciting and dramatic debate.

Congress probably will adjourn its extra session to-morrow night. This opinion is held by most Congressmen, and unless an unexpected obstacle presents itself, the opinion will be verified. It is intended that the House shall first adopt the final adjournment resolution, and, though some objection may arise in the Senate to its immediate consideration, this is not expected to be prolonged. Speaker Reed will announce his committees to-morrow. With the Tariff bill disposed of shortly after 3 P. M., an adjournment could follow within the next two hours.

The proposition for the final vote came most unexpectedly from a Democratic source, the senior Senator from Alabama, Mr. Morgan, presenting it. It was greeted with shouts of "Good! Good!" from Senators on the Republican side, who for the first time saw the path clear for the final enactment of the Tariff bill. Mr. Morgan's proposition was coupled with one that the Senate meet at 10 A. M. to-morrow in order that speeches may be heard before the vote is taken. This was accepted as a whole, and the agreement was formally announced.

The agreement was preceded by the most heated personal colloquy that has occurred during the consideration of the Tariff bill, Senators Foraker of Ohio and Allen of Nebraska joining issue over Mr. Allen's charges of fraud in the Ohio elections of last year.

When Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) moved today to proceed with the consideration of the tariff conference report, Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) contested this with a motion to take up his resolution, adversely reported yesterday, for an investigation of alleged Senatorial speculation in Sugar stock. Mr. Tillman was about to begin a speech when Mr. Allison made the point that debate was not in order, and the presiding officer sustained him. Mr. Tillman thereupon asked for a yea and nay vote, on which his motion was lost—yeas 15, nays 35.

Mr. Teller in the Last Campaign.

The consideration of the tariff conference report was then resumed, and Mr. Teller (Silver, Col.,) took the floor for a general speech. He said he did not favor the pending bill and did not believe it would accomplish the purposes of its friends. Its passage, however, would dispose of the question and enable Congress to devote its attention to other subjects.

If it settled the money question as the paramount one. The result of the last campaign was not, in his judgment, an indorsement of the gold standard. A great many people who voted for the Republican candidate did not believe in the gold standard, but felt that the tariff question was more important than that affecting finance.

Mr. Teller then turned his attention to the political methods of the last campaign. It was the most remarkable contest in our history, he said, remarkable for the agencies set at work and the methods employed for the first time. A system of terrorism, of deception, of fraud, the like of which had never before been seen, was put in operation. And having been successful in this the Senator expressed the fear that such methods had become a permanent part of our political system, until the people were aroused and repudiated them.

Mr Teller said that if any one challenged these statements he would go into details. He would show that the press had teemed with falsehoods as to the Democratic candidate, who was charged with having views which he had expressly repudiated. More than one Republican speaker had been forced to take back his slanders. The same methods of misrepresentation were directed against the Democratic platform. The Senator referred to the intolerance and bigotry of Republican campaign speakers, saying their bitterness exceeded that of the heated days of the civil war. They denounced those who disagreed with them as "anarchists" and "socialists," arraigning them as attempting to cheat and to debase the public credit, and assuming that the Republican organization was the sole depository of integrity.

Republican Promises Unfulfilled.

Mr. Teller spoke ironically of Republican promises of prosperity, first during the election, then preceding the inauguration, and again when the Tariff bill was framed. None of these hopes had been realized, and none would be.

The Senator said he had not found a man in the Senate who was satisfied with the pending bill, except perhaps the Republican members of the Finance Committee, and certainly that was the limit of those who approved the measure. It was a caucus bill, the caucus ruling as never before, and in only two instances being overruled. The bill was, he asserted, full of absurdities and inequalities, if not of crime. It was a vicious, unfair, extravagant, and unsatisfactory bill. And yet if a measure had been brought before the Senate in proper form—a just bill, and not one for trusts and syndicates—there were enough votes in the Senate to pass it, even if every Democratic vote was recorded against it.

Paying Campaign Obligations.

Mr. Teller again returned to campaign methods and their influence in shaping the benefits conferred by the Tariff bill. Great sums of money had been used in the last campaign by the successful party, he said. He had heard it stated that the Republican Party had spent more money in the last campaign than in all the previous campaigns since its origin. However this might be, certain it was that every great industry was taxed, that every great financial institution was taxed, and they all contributed. The world would never know what these sums were, and they could be judged only by examining this Tariff bill. These great contributing concerns had come here and said in substance: "As we helped you win that fight against anarchy and socialism, what are we to have to recoup our advances?" Only on that basis could a hundred things in this bill be explained.

"It would be worth a mint of money," exclaimed Mr. Teller, "if we could know what the Sugar Trust gave, what the Standard Oil Company gave, and what the great financial concerns gave. I suppose the Finance Committee knows and that they understand what measure of benefit must be meted out to them."

The "Sanctified" Stamp Tax.

The Senator then went into the details of the bill, in particular criticising its provisions as to agriculture and labor, and severely commenting on the action of the conference committee in abandoning the tax on stocks and bonds. When Mr. Teller argued on the constitutionality of the tax on bonds and stocks Mr. Allison joined issue with him, saying that State courts had held that certain classes of bonds were exempt from taxation, and the tax, if imposed, could not apply equally to these and all other bonds.

"Did not the Finance Committee propose the stamp tax?" queried Mr. Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)

"Certainly," answered Mr. Teller.

"And wasn't it sanctified by the Republican caucus?" asked Mr. White, (Dem., Cal.)

Mr. Teller answered that he did not know as to caucus sanctification, but certainly it was a committee proposition; it was clearly constitutional, and any inconsistencies in it could have been remedied.

After examining the annual expenditures of the Government, Mr. Teller declared that the Tariff bill would not produce sufficient revenue, and that it would fail in its purpose of being a revenue measure. The distress of the country could not be remedied by the tariff, he said. Whenever the Republican Party, or the party in power, recognized what the real trouble was, when they learned that it was not more taxes, but more money, that the people needed, there would be no difficulty in finding the remedy. He would not discuss the financial question, for, he said, he awaited an unanswerable argument in the failure of the pending bill.

No Legislation by Commission.

Mr. Teller spoke sarcastically of the reports that the President would recommend the creation of a currency commission. It was stated, too, he said, that the Secretary of the Treasury had called to his aid that remarkable agency, the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, a combination of self-constituted economists who got together in behalf of the gold standard.

The Senator, in indignant tones, said he resented this suggestion that the President would say to Congress, "Authorize me to pick out a commission of ten men to tell you what to do on the financial question." The American people, he said, were not yet ready to turn over the great monetary question to a comission or to the Indianapolis Convention. He believed the people themselves would settle that question, and settle it rightly, in 1900. The House and Senate were commissioned by the people to legislate, and he intimated that the President was discourteous to Congress to ask that it be taken out of their hands.

Brown University Condemned.

Mr. Teller next referred to the enforced resignation of President Andrews of Brown University, announced to-day, because of his advocacy of the free coinage of silver, which Mr. Teller denounced as one of the most shameful acts of abasement the world had ever seen. "Thank God," said he, "that President Andrews was big enough to refuse to be stifled." The Trustees of that university declared that President Andrews was not in accord with the views of the great patrons of that institution. This demonstrated, said Mr. Teller, the methods pursued by these millionaires, who had grown rich by robbery and jobbery. Their influence compelled the Trustees of a great educational institution to force from the head of the institution an eminent educator because his continuance might alienate some of the patrons of the college.

There was not a big college in Europe, Mr. Teller continued, that did not have one or more professors who were to-day teaching the economic doctrines which President Andrews held. He made this statement, he said, on the authority of a professor at Oxford In no other country of enlightenment and decency save this could such a thing have occurred, said Mr. Teller. He characterized it as one of the most infamous chapters in 100 years of our history, not because a famous educator had been turned out, but because it showed the trend of public opinion in the direction of destroying that freedom of thought upon which our Government was founded.

In conclusion Mr. Teller announced that he had no desire to return to the Republican Party.

Commercial Warfare Challenged.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) followed Mr. Teller. He read a carefully prepared speech dealing with the general questions involved in the bill. The great trusts and corporations, he said, knew what they were doing when they invested their money in the Republican Party last Fall. They would not only get the principal back as the result of the enactment of this bill, but they would get compound interest at high rates.

Mr. White ridiculed the idea of a Currency Commission, which it was understood the President would recommend as soon as the Tariff bill was out of the way. No action would be taken. Everybody knew that, he said. He was at a loss to understand what good could come from the appointment of a commission. It could not make laws. Its report could be made, but the only lawful function the commission would exercise would be to draw their salaries.

He questioned the revenue-producing qualities of the bill and compared the revenues produced by the McKinley bill with the prognostications of its advocates to show that experts were not always infallible. In speaking of the sugar schedule, Mr. White declared that the country had grown tired of this sugar scandal, and he predicted that the next Tariff bill would give no differential to the trust. Mr. White was particularly severe in his criticism of the silk schedule, in which he said the rates, when translated into ad valorem duties, ranged from 50 per cent. to 700 per cent. He said this schedule would still further complicate our trade with China and Japan. One of the worst features of the bill, he said, was the commercial warfare it everywhere challenged.

Senate Free List Defended.

Mr. Mantle (Silver Rep., Mont.,) expressed his regret that the Senate conferees had not been able to retain in the bill cotton ties, cotton bagging, matting, and those other things which the Senate by a yea and nay vote had transferred to the free list. It was, in his opinion, a stupendous mistake on the part of the Republicans, looking at it from a political standpoint. They had missed an opportunity to popularize this measure. If by voting against this conference report he could achieve a reversal of the decision on these points he would gladly do so and stay here another month. But he realized that his vote would be useless, and with much reluctance and many regrets he announced that he should vote for the report.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) antagonized the action of the conferees on cotton ties, cotton bagging, &c. In asking that they be placed on the free list he said he was pleading for the American farmer. The profession that this bill was to be enacted in the interest of American labor he denounced as a "damnable pretense."

Mr. Pettus referred to the vote of a Democratic Senator—McEnery of Louisiana—for the bill, although, Mr. Pettus said, not more than 500 men owned sugar lands in Louisiana. Mr. McEnery challenged this statement, saying that one-half of the people of Louisiana were interested directly or indirectly in sugar production.

Congress Ruled by Speaker Reed.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) reviewed what he called the remarkable things of this remarkable extra session. He referred to the inaction of the House of Representatives, due, he declared, to the course of the Speaker in managing affairs as "suckers" were strung on a string. Not only had this string of the House coerced his own branch of Congress, but that coercion had been extended to the Senate.

Mr. Allen said he had passed the door of the Finance Committee room the other day when the Tariff conferees were in session and had observed a burly policeman on guard. It was not, said Mr. Allen, to keep Senators away, but to save the committee from the strong man of the House.

Corruption of Western States.

Mr. Allen spoke of the large campaign fund raised last Fall and the influence it had in corrupting the vote of Ohio, Illinois, and other States.

Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) who sat across the aisle, arose and said: "The vote of Ohio was an honest one, and I never until this moment heard it insinuated that it was not an honest vote."

"Then the Senator hears it now," responded Mr. Allen.

"On what ground does the Senator make such an assertion?" asked Mr. Foraker.

"On the ground," Mr. Allen replied, "that if the vote of Ohio in 1896 was a fair and honest one, there is one voter for every two and a half or three of the population, and in the City of Cleveland almost the whole population were voters. The honest people of the United States believe it was a fraud, and they believe it was produced by money and other corrupting influences." Mr. Allen said the same was true of Illinois, where the vote of Chicago was swollen over 200,000.

The Senator commented on the effects of the bill in its provisions on white pine and articles of household use on the home makers and housekeepers of the West. These provisions were a barefaced, cowardly surrender of the interests of the people, he said, in order to favor a few wealthy men who controlled the trade in white pine and other necessaries of life.

At 5 o'clock, while Mr. Allen was speaking, Mr. Pettus interrupted to suggest that it was the usual time for adjournment. Mr. Allen said he wished to retain the floor, but would yield for a motion to adjourn or for an executive session. Thereupon Mr. Pettus moved an executive session. The motion was lost on a viva voce vote.

Mr. Foraker Defends Ohio.

The first stirring incident of the day occurred when Mr. Foraker and Mr. Allen indulged in a colloquy which was fast and at times personal. Mr. Allen had resumed his speech, when Mr. Foraker came forward with census figures for the purpose of disproving Mr. Allen's charge as to the swollen vote in Ohio. He said Mr. Allen must have spoken in ignorance of the facts.

Hurriedly reading from statistics, Mr. Foraker said the vote of Ohio in 1896 was 1,002,726, while the population was about 4,000,000, or about one vote for every four persons. In Cleveland the statistics showed about one vote for every four persons. That ratio was about the average on a full vote.

"Did not Mr. Bryan have a larger vote in 1896 than Mr. Harrison had in 1892?" asked Mr. Allen.

"Yes," answered Mr. Foraker, "because neither of the candidates in 1892 was calculated to bring out the full party strength, and in my judgment there was not a full vote for either Mr. Harrison or Mr. Cleveland. On the other hand, the campaign of 1896 was unusually energetic, and an exceptionally full vote was polled. Not since 1885 has a question of fraud arisen in Ohio, and then Gov. Hoadly, a Democrat, exposed and denounced the frauds that had been practiced. Since then neither Democrats nor Republicans have insinuated fraud, and to-day the Nebraska Senator makes the first insinuation of that character. He bases it on the ratio of the vote to the population, and I have shown that his ratios are incorrect. I ask the Senator to confess he was in ignorance and withdraw his charge."

But Mr. Allen made no withdrawal, and Mr. Teller caused a temporary diversion by citing the fact that the Ohio vote in 1892 was only 850,000, and in 1896 had increased to 1,014,297. Again Mr. Foraker insisted that the vote in 1892 was exceptionally small. "I do not doubt," said he, "that 200,000 voters did not go to the polls to vote for either Grover Cleveland or Benjamin Harrison."

Senators in a Wrangle.

Having explained his own party vote, Mr. Foraker turned to Mr. Allen and said: "And now how do you explain the increase of your vote in Ohio by 75,000?"

"Because a good many of the people of Ohio had come to their senses," answered Mr. Allen.

"No," proceeded Mr. Foraker, "you got your increase just as we did—because it was a great contest and a full vote was cast." Then Mr. Foraker added with a tinge of sarcasm, "I was mainly desirous of knowing whether the Senator wanted to slander his native State by such charges."

"Oh, that's all balderdash," retorted Mr. Allen, contemptuously. He was about to go on, but Mr. Foraker insisted on interrupting.

"I do not allow the Senator," he said, "even when I enjoy the courtesy of his yielding the floor to me, to dismiss this as 'balderdash.' It is not 'balderdash.' You made serious charges against your native State, against the great State of Ohio. A State where honest elections are held. I have shown the fact by figures, and I ask whether you accept the facts?"

"Oh, the Senator is getting warm," answered Mr. Allen, deprecatingly. "He is becoming irascible. He will cool off by morning."

"Not at all," responded Mr. Foraker, calmly. "We usually understand that the man who indulges in epithets and talks of 'balderdash' is the one who begins to feel uncomfortable. I was never more composed in my life."

Mr. Allen said he would dismiss the matter. Every one knew the ballot box in Ohio had been used by repeaters in the last election.

"I challenge that statement," interposed Mr. Foraker. "I challenge the Senator to name a single instance of that character."

"Why, the Senator should not get indignant," Mr. Allen interposed.

"I am not indignant," said Mr. Foraker, "except as a man is naturally indignant when such a charge is made. I say the Senator cannot name an instance, and if he did, I would disprove it."

Mr. Allen was beginning to show signs of irritation at the rapid crossfire. "What are you wishing to be witnessed," said he, warmly, "I must say this is suggestive of the pettifogger, who, when a charge is made, says: 'It's not so.'"

"It is more like the pettifogger who says 'It is so,' and declines to furnish proof," came back Mr. Foraker.

Mr. Allen stepped from his seat on the Democratic side into the front area, crossed it toward Mr. Foraker, and there was a momentary hush throughout the packed chamber. "When I see an apple fall from a tree, I know that it falls from gravitation," said he, "and when I see evidences of fraud, all through Ohio, I know there has been fraud there."

Mr. Foraker met this with an answer that brought a storm of applause: "The Senator ought at least be able to tell where the orchard is. Will he do it?"

When the mingled laughter and applause were checked by a lively pounding of the gavel, Mr. Allen answered: "Yes, Cleveland was in one orchard, and Cincinnati was another."

"I have shown the ratio to be 1 to 4 there," said Senator Foraker, "and not a reputable Democrat or Populist in either city will support your statement."

"I don't care a baubee for that," replied Mr. Allen.

"No, I don't suppose you do," concluded Mr. Foraker, contemptuously.

"I'll meet the Senator any time, and will undertake to convince any unprejudiced man that there was fraud in Ohio," was Mr. Allen's parting shot.

Minority Gives Up the Fight.

Then he yielded to Mr. Pettus for another motion to go into executive session. The Senate, by a vote of 13 to 57, refused to adopt the motion, and Mr. Allen resumed his speech.

There was much conferring among the Senators of the two sides of the chamber. Mr. Gorman approached Mr. Allen, and, after a hurried conversation between the two, Mr. Allen announced that he had been informed that the opposition to the bill were "about ready to capitulate," and that he would yield to Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan addressed the Chair he was surrounded by a majority of the Senators in the chamber, who had left their seats and congregated in his vicinity in anticipation of what he was to say. The Alabama Senator proposed a final vote on the conference report to-morrow at 3 o'clock. He said he resented the method that had been pursued in securing the passage of the bill. "We have," he said, "been under coercion by the House from the beginning of this legislation. We were forced to meet at 11 o'clock while the bill was under consideration."

He dwelt at some length upon what he termed the objectionable methods of the majority in forcing the bill through. Nevertheless, he said he recognized the propriety of allowing the majority of the Senate to have its will registered. He then suggested a unanimous agreement for a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow, and a vote at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Good, good," exclaimed many of the Senators.

Mr. Morgan said he was willing to remain all Summer, if other Senators would stand with him in the fight upon the "iniquitous duties upon lumber and cotton ties." But he appeared to be confronted by a situation rather than a theory. He found himself practically alone, and he did not care to have the batteries of the press gallery concentrated entirely upon himself.

Mr. Lindsay suggested that the recess be until 11 o'clock instead of 10 o'clock to-morrow, and that the vote be set for 4 o'clock instead of 3 o'clock. There was general opposition to this proposition, because there were several Senators who desired to leave the city early in the afternoon.

The Chair had in the meantime asked whether there was objection to the agreement for a vote to-morrow, and none had been raised. It appeared afterward that Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) had not understood the case. He stated that he would have objected unless there had been coupled with the proposition an understanding that there should also be a vote upon the Union Pacific Railroad resolution.

With reference to this resolution, Mr. Morgan said it was impracticable to couple the two matters. He said it would be necessary to have a quorum to adjourn finally, and that he would make every effort to secure consideration of the resolution. How long it would take would depend upon the "lung-power" of the Senator from Nebraska, meaning Mr. Thurston.

Mr. Thurston, in reply, stated that he hoped a majority of the Senate would remain to hear him through, but he did not intimate the time he might consume.

At this point Mr. Faulkner (Dem., West Va.,) suggested that the Senate, having agreed to Morgan's proposition for a recess, was not in session, and the Senate dissolved amid a good-natured laugh, in which all parties participated.

PINGREE DECRIES THE TARIFF BILL

Roundly Condemns the Hides, Sugar, and Lumber Schedules.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—The Evening News publishes an interview with Gov. Pingree, in which he denounces the pending Tariff bill. He says that the duty on hides means an average increase of 25 cents a pair on men's shoes. He asserts that Armour, Swift, Morris, and the Libbys control the hide market, and will coin millions out of it.

As to sugar, Gov. Pingree said: "I wish somebody would tell me how a sugar duty that makes people pay more is going to benefit them, or how a higher price for sugar is going to bring prosperity. It seems to me the trust is going to reap all the benefits.

"The lumber schedule hits people of moderate means the hardest. It increases the price $2 per thousand. Not much lumber is used these days in business blocks and fine city residences. It is the farmer and workingman who have to complain, for they cannot afford brick and stone. And it is all for the benefit of the few who control the remaining pine in Michigan and adjoining States.

"I don't recall that the Dingley bill imposes any additional duties on paintings or diamonds. It is the necessary commodities that are to bear the increased taxes. The promoters of this bill ought to be proud of it. I predict a reckoning for them yet with the people."

HOUSE AWAITS SENATE ACTION.

Three Sessions Yesterday in View of the Tariff Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The House spent the greater part of to-day awaiting final action by the Senate on the Tariff bill. After routine business was disposed of Mr. Dingley, the leader of the majority, announced that he had been informed that the Senate might vote on the conference report to-day, and on his motion a recess was taken until 5 P. M. At that hour, the Senate being still in session, the House took another recess until 8 P. M.

As the Senate had already adjourned until to-morrow when the House reconvened at 8 o'clock, Mr. Dingley immediately moved that the House take a recess until noon to-morrow. Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) called attention to the rule which limits Friday evening to pension legislation, and suggested that the House should proceed with the regular order. Mr. Dingley stated that there were no pension bills before the House.

"A great many were passed by the Senate and sent over here for action," said Mr. Simpson.

"But the gentleman is sure that none is on the calendar," suggested the Speaker.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Dingley's motion, and when the Speaker announced the result—yeas, 98; nays, 11—Mr. Simpson made the point of no quorum. About ten minutes were spent awaiting the arrival of a quorum, and then the Speaker declared the motion carried.

RACING AGAINST THE TARIFF.

Two British Sugar Steamers Trying to Reach Philadelphia Before the Bill Becomes a Law.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Two British steamers laden with valuable cargoes of sugar are to-night scudding over the seas toward this port as fast as their engines can carry them, in a race against time, tide, and tariff.

There is a stake of $125,000 at the finish if they get within the customs district of Philadelphia before the Dingley bill passes the Senate to-morrow afternoon, for, by doing so they will have saved that much money in duties on the sugar. The vessels are the Eton, Capt. Enwright, and the Hurworth, Capt. Marck. Both are from Java, with their cargoes consigned here. As Gibraltar was passed July 5 and 6, respectively, the steamers should have come in the Delaware Capes last night, but the recent heavy weather has probably retarded them. To incoming vessels, the Philadelphia customs district begins at Marcus Hook, Penn., and to-day three swift tugs went down the river to pull the steamers over the line before the bill becomes a law.

Every effort is being made to make better time than the United States Senate has been making, and the postponement of the vote on the bill until 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon has stimulated hope of landing the stake. To do so, however, the steamers will have to be within the district before noon to-morrow, as the Custom House closes at that hour, until Monday. Substantial rewards await the Captains of the ships if they beat the bill.

REV. DR. EVANS DIES ABROAD.

He Was the Father of Vice President Hobart's Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A cablegram received to-day announces the death in Wales of the Rev. Dr. Frederick Evans, father of the private secretary of Vice President Hobart.

Dr. Evans had filled the pulpits of important Baptist churches in New York, Philadelphia, Scranton, Franklin, Penn., and Milwaukee. He was about fifty-five years of age.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Treasury, Justice, and Navy Department Offices Filled.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Georgia—HENRY A. RUCKER.

Assayer and Melter of the United States Assay Office at Charlotte, N. C.—WILLIAM S. CLANTON.

Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of Mississippi—MACK A. MONTGOMERY.

Navy—Lieut. Commander WALTON GOODWIN, to be a Commander; Lieut. WAINWRIGHT KELLOGG, to be a Lieutenant Commander.

GEORGIANS DISPLEASED.

Negro Barber Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—Henry A. Rucker, a negro politician, was notified to-day that the President had appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the State of Georgia. The entire Georgia delegation in Congress had made a vigorous protest against the appointment.

Rucker is a barber on the toughest thoroughfare in Atlanta. If he should be confirmed he will have a hard row to hoe during his administration.

$104,000,000 in Small Bills.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to-day authorized the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to print and deliver to the office of the Secretary United States notes, Treasury notes, and silver certificates to the amount of $104,000,000. A large proportion of these notes will be in small denominations—ones, twos, fives, and tens—and the supply is expected to be sufficient for the needs of the Treasury for a period of about three months, meeting the usual large demand for small bills required at the movement of crops. The department anticipates, in view of the abundant crops and the foreign demand, an unusually large and early call for small bills.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Brown Station, Levi Ehnendorf; Esopus, Norman Cole; Leonardsville, T. A. Crandall; Memphis, W. W. Suits; Phoenicia, A. J. Simpson; Sanford, M. L. Kniskern; Ulster Park, G. E. Van Wagener; Walker Valley, Emmett Frantz; West Shokan, D. N. Mathews.

New Jersey—Ridgefield Park, G. W. Lowe; Windsor, E. F. Yard.

Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Bills and joint resolutions were introduced in the House to-day as follows:

Mr. Sulzer of New York—Declaring that a state of public war exists in Cuba, and that belligerent rights be accorded the Cuban Government. Also providing for a Constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators by the people.

Mr. Gardner of New Jersey—To Provide for the erection of a public building at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. Curtis of Kansas—To remove the limitation in the payment of arrears of pensions.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday passed the House bill authorizing the President to suspend discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and commerce.

A joint resolution was passed yesterday in the Senate providing for the erection of a Government building at the Transmississippi International Exposition at Omaha.

The House yesterday passed the Senate bill to ratify the compact entered into between the States of South Dakota and Nebraska relative to a disputed boundary line.

A joint resolution to pay the officers and employes of the Senate and House for the present month the day after the final adjournment was adopted yesterday in the House.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) asked consent of the House yesterday for the consideration of a resolution giving the Chairmen of committees when appointed authority to employ clerks during the recess. Mr. Meekison (Dem., Ohio,) objected. "If we don't need committees during the session of Congress," said he, "we surely don't need them during the recess."

In the House yesterday Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa,) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution to transfer $50,000 from the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the pay of the army for 1896 to the appropriation for 1897. He explained that if this was not done the West Point Cadets, just graduated, and some of the private soldiers would have to do without their pay until December. Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.,) objected, and no action was taken.

Qualified to be an Admiral.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Commodore C. F. Norton has passed his examination for promotion to the grade of Admiral. He is at present in command of the Washington Navy Yard.

MR. GAGE'S CURRENCY PLAN

Secretary of the Treasury Consulting Leading Business Men About Proposed Reforms.

COMMISSION IDEA ABANDONED

President May Send a Message to Congress Rather as a Guarantee of Good Faith than in Expectation that Any Action Will Be Taken.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Gage is not inclined to give more fully the plan for currency reform referred to in THE NEW YORK TIMES of this morning as in contemplation by the Administration. In fact it is admitted at the Treasury that it would be at least premature and perhaps unwise to give what is now not a full plan or even more than a tentative one that is open for improvement and is expected to be changed from time to time as occasion for change is discovered.

The most that would be said was that there were under serious consideration some aspects of the money question, and that the Secretary would continue to give them his closest and best attention.

While the Secretary regards it as unwise to now submit such ideas as he has about currency reform for general criticism, it is learned that he has sent letters to some thirty or more of the soundest business men in the country, including bankers who have knowledge of finance, and has requested their opinions upon certain propositions put out by him tentatively.

It is supposed that these letters have been cautiously referred to by some of those who received them, and have been taken as indicating by the questions they have asked the tendency of the Secretary. He has heard from some of the gentlemen he has addressed, and the disposition to help him is general.

It is learned that the necessity for avoiding the difficulties presented by asking the Congress for a Currency Commission has been pretty well accepted by the Administration. Secretary Gage is still in favor of sending the message of the President to the Congress, urging the granting of authority to do something in the way of currency reform, which he knows is the wish of President and his Secretary of the Treasury that, while the House may readily act upon such a message in the affirmative, the Senate will do nothing with it. Even if it should, a number of perplexities have presented themselves to the minds of the President and some members of his Cabinet.

If a mixed commission were authorized it would be necessary, in order to get the authority from the Senate, to permit each political party in that body to have representatives upon it. The work of the commission would degenerate into a debating theatre, in which all the silver arguments would be presented by enthusiasts who would seek in the commission a chance to ventilate their heresies and prevent any action. The result is the main thing with the Administration. And it is become the settled opinion of the Administration that a desirable conclusion can be reached better by consultation with calm, capable, and patriotic men who can put their heads together without provoking a disposition by anybody to break heads, than by convoking a commission including a share of impracticables.

The Secretary must in the course of things make some recommendations to Congress. During the four months between the adjournment of the extraordinary session and the reassembling of that body he believes that he will have opportunity to elaborate the ideas which he has about the remedy for the embarrassing condition of the currency.

Any plan that may be submitted by the Administration, it is assumed, will be sure to encounter opposition from the radical silver men, and that opposition would be intensified if a commission were formed of civilians alone, of mixed civilians and politicians, or of Republicans and Democrats only. The commission plan might, it appears to the Administration, be well enough if it was a matter of indifference whether anything was done or not. As it is, it does not promise to lead to any practical result, and the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury seems to have adopted that view. The message may go to Congress, but it will be as a guarantee of good faith, and not with any expectation that a commission will be authorized.

ARMOR OF BATTLESHIPS.

Manufacturers Refuse to Furnish It for $300 a Ton, but Offer to Assist the Government.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Long to-day received replies from the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies to his invitation to submit bids for supplying armor for the battleships Illinois, Wisconsin, and Alabama in accordance with the limitation placed by Congress upon the price to be paid for the armor. Both of the companies declined firmly to bid within the three-hundred-dollar limit on the ground that it is not possible for them to produce armor of the quality they have been supplying to the Government at that figure, and the most of crops. The department anticipates, in view of the abundant crops and the foreign demand, an unusually large and early call for small bills.

The Carnegie Company makes an offer, which it is understood the Bethlehem concern is willing to repeat, to supply the diagonal armor for the three battleships at a price to be fixed by the Navy Department at its pleasure. This offer is made in order that the work on the ships shall not be entirely stopped by the failure to procure armor. The shipbuilders, if this is done, will be able to go on with their work until the ships are afloat, inasmuch as the diagonal armor, or that constituting the bulkheads, is all of the armor that is built into a ship's structure. The amount of such armor will not exceed eighty tons for each ship, a very small proportion of the total supply required, but as it is regarded as essential, the Secretary probably will accept the tender.

HARRIS MAY BE INDICTED.

Shooting of Merritt at Lexington Taken Before the Grand Jury.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 23.—A sensational turn was taken here to-day in the Merritt-Harris tragedy trial when the Grand Jury had summoned and examined the principal witnesses looking toward indicting Harris. It will be remembered that on Friday night two weeks ago Jacob S. Harris, a commercial traveler, found his wife and Thomas H. Merritt, a pension attorney, seated on a bench in Gratz Park, and that Harris, after creeping upon them on his hands and feet, shot Merritt twice through the back, killing him.

Harris had his examining trial before City Judge D. Gray Falconer. The decision declared that murder is not a crime under all circumstances, and that Harris had a perfect right to kill Merritt when he found him kissing his wife in the public park. It is claimed now the Grand Jury will hold that the Judge's acquittal of Harris was not in accordance with law, and that Harris will be indicted for murder and tried in the Circuit Court. On account of the fact that Harris had watched his wife and Merritt for three hours, and then crawled to within pistol range before they discovered him, many persons hold that it was deliberate assassination.

Passengers from Europe.

Edwin F. Uhl, ex-Ambassador to Germany, arrived yesterday on the steamship Normannia. Mrs. W. Q. Gresham, wife of the late Secretary of State, arrived on the steamship Britannic. On the steamship Paris, which arrived last night and will reach her dock this morning, were Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving Burns, Charles Frohman, Mrs. Alfred Hayman, W. M. McFarland, Passed Assistant Engineer, U. S. N.; Guy Fym, M. P., and Mrs. Fym, Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, U. S. N., and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Putnam.

Schoolship St. Mary's at Horta.

A cable message received yesterday from Lieut. Commander Reeder of the schoolship St. Mary's announced the safe arrival of the St. Mary's at Horta, the Azores. All are well on board. The St. Mary's sailed from New London June 30.

For Heavy, Sluggish Feeling

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It produces healthy activity of weak or disordered stomachs that need stimulating, and acts as a tonic on nerves and brain.

Leather Belts with Silver Buckles

both manufactured in the factories of The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, possess qualities of style and finish which cannot fail to distinguish them from the ordinary goods on sale in Department Stores.

Gorham Mfg. Co.

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baltimore, Md.—H. Sonneborn & Co.; E. Blumlane, clothing; 740 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Chicago, Ill.—Elsinger & Kramer; E. Elsinger, dress goods; Belvedere House.

A. M. Rothschild & Co.; Mr. Oberndorfer, notions, gloves, and laces; 43 Leonard Street.

Cumberland, Md.—C. White's Sons; W. C. White, notions and millinery; Metropolitan Hotel.

Davenport, Iowa.—Golden Eagle Clothing Company; J. Simon, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Simon Clothing Company; L. F. Simon, clothing; 43 Leonard Street.

Dubuque, Iowa.—Seitz & Manson; E. Seitz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hallettsville, Texas.—Landa Brothers & Co.—S. Goldberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hartford, Conn.—C. S. Hills & Co.; C. S. Hills, domestics; Hotel Manhattan.

Helena, Ark.—D. Dreyfuss, Jr., dry goods, notions; Hotel Metropole.

Liberty, N. Y.—H. J. Sarles & Co.; H. J. Sarles, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Los Angeles, Cal.; J. W. Robinson Company; E. R. O'Neil, dry goods; J. F. McNeely, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Louisville, Ky.—Cruecher & Starks; I. F. Starks, clothing; Hoffman House.

Maysville, Ky.—Rosenau Brothers; L. S. Harris, millinery; Hotel Metropole.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The H. Stern, Jr., & Brother Company; C. G. Stern, notions and fancy goods; 15 White Street; Plaza Hotel.

Montgomery, Ala.—Hicks Brothers; J. M. Hicks, hats, caps, and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Nashville, Tenn.—Lebeck Brothers; M. S. Lebeck, notions; 54 Franklin Street; Netherland Hotel.

New Orleans, La.; Simmons & Cohn; N. Simmons, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Philadelphia, Penn.—P. Collins's Sons; J. J. Collins, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Marks Brothers; E. Pfiferling, fancy goods; Stuart House.

Providence, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company; F. P. Burlingame, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Salem, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; H. Bott, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Sacramento, Cal.—Wasserman, Davis & Co.; R. D. Davis, cloaks, suits, and furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street.

San Francisco, Cal.—Emporium Commercial Company; W. Dundas, notions and laces; 108 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.; J. Brown, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Union Hotel.

Springfield, Ohio.—E. Wren; J. E. O'Connor, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Troy, N. Y.—W. H. Frear & Co.; W. H. Graham, furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

Utica, N. Y.—Maher Brothers; W. Maher, clothing; Sinclair House.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—L. H. Chandler, United States Navy.

BROADWAY CENTRAL.—E. P. Frost, Belfast; J. B. Arnold, Pittsburg.

ENDICOTT.—A. L. Munson, London.

EV

WANAMAKER'S

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

A SHORT STORY

For a short business day. News of certain goods you may need between now and Monday.

Men's Linen Crash Bicycle Suits. Linen taped seams, golf bands at knees, good quality pearl buttons, perfectly tailored, $3. Regularly and always heretofore, $6. Only 64 of them—no more to be had at the price.

Women's Bicycle Gloves. Sensible, comfortable, serviceable Gloves, are the ones with silk backs and kid palms. The regular $1.50 quality, here at 75c. Tans and gray.

Women's Bicycle Boots, $1.60. Knee length, brown duck tops, kidskin foxings and trimmings. Thoroughly good, stylish and easy footwear.

The chrome-tanned kidskin Boots at $2.25, are not nearly matched at the price.

Men's and Boys' Bathing Suits. Two-piece Cotton Suits, fancy stripes, for men, $1; for boys, 75c. All-wool suits, fancy stripes, up to $5.50.

An all-wool suit, with sash stripe, at $3, that is very taking.

Men's Madras Pajamas. Attractive patterns, carefully finished. Today, 75c, and a saving of a fourth from recent price.

Men's Half Hose. Of fine gauge cotton, fast colors, double soles and high spliced heels, 12½c—wonderfully cheap. Tans, slates and black.

Books at Five Cents. Paper bound novels, intended to be sold at 20c to 50c. Splendid assortment of titles—the works of popular authors. 5c.

Hammocks. One of the above books, a hammock, and a grateful shade of porch or trees—comfort. Woven hammocks with pillows, $1 and more.

Ever Fly a Kite? The "Blue Hill Box Kite" is one of the season's fads. They go straight up to great heights. Complete, $1.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GOOD RACES AT LARCHMONT

Fresh Breeze from South-Southwest Holds True All Day—Finish Before Storm Breaks.

BALLOONS AND SPINNAKERS

Vencedor and Syce and The Racoon and Musme Furnish Two Rattling Contests—Nip and Tuck from Beginning to End—Start 11:30.

The Vencedor and Syce and The Raccoon and Musme furnished two rattling good contests at Larchmont yesterday. In each race were sailed in a fresh breeze from the southfinish, and the races were in doubt until the finishing line had been crossed. The races were sailed in a fresh breeze from the southsouthwest, which held true all day. At the finish a heavy storm came up in the west, but the yachts got safely to their anchorages before it broke.

The preparatory signal was blown from the committee boat at 11:30, and the yachts were to sail over the triangular courses, going to the eastern mark first. The sloops of the 51-foot class were started first, at 11:40. They came down to the line on the starboard tack, with Vencedor first, about a boat's length in front of Syce. Both carried balloon jibs, and after a brief luffing match they squared away on their courses. The Vencedor increased her lead slightly, and at the first mark they were timed: Vencedor, 12:11:55; Syce, 12:12:15. It was a beat to the next mark, in Hempstead Bay, and it was generally expected the Syce would at once draw away from the Vencedor, but the expected did not happen, and it was nip and tuck all the way until the bay was reached. Then the Vencedor met some baffling winds, which headed her off, and the Syce was able to turn the mark first, at 12:25:55. Vencedor was timed at 12:32:40.

It was a broad reach on the port tack across the Sound to the finishing line, and, with balloons set, they made the three miles in quick time. As they gybed around the stakeboat they were timed as follows: Syce, 1:17:21; Vencedor, 1:19:26.

On the second round the Syce materially improved her position, and on the close reach to the first mark drew away from the Vencedor. As they turned they were timed —Syce 1:44:10, Vencedor 1:46:56. The Syce at once went on the starboard tack, and was able to almost lay her course for the next mark, while the Vencedor stood in shore and worked up along the beach. This proved to be a good move for the Syce, and at the Hempstead Bay mark the boats were timed—Syce 2:15:24, Vencedor 2:22:20. The wind had shifted enough for them to carry spinnakers to port, and on this point of sailing the Vencedor held the Syce to a second. The times at the finish were: Syce, 2:39:18; Vencedor, 2:46:14.

The Raccoon, Musme, and Carolina started in the race for thirty-footers, going over the line in the order named. The race was between the Raccoon and the Musme from the start, the Carolina giving up at the end of the first round. At the first mark the Raccoon led by five seconds, but on the beat to windward to the next mark the Musme got ahead, and the times taken as they rounded were: Musme, 1:09:52; Raccoon, 1:10:20; Carolina, 1:15:47. This lead of the Musme was not to last long, as on the broad reach across the Sound Newbury Lawton managed to work his boat to the front, and as they gybed around the home mark the times taken were: Raccoon, 1:36:28; Musme, 1:36:38.

This lead of ten seconds the Raccoon managed to increase to fifteen at the next mark, and then they started on the beat to windward, on which point of sailing the Raccoon still maintained her advantage. Across the Sound the contest was very exciting. Raccoon was in front, but it required all the skill of her owner, ex-Commodore Lawton, to keep her there. Capt. "Johnny" Barr, a son of the old skipper of the Thistle and Niagara, got the Musme very close to the Raccoon, and at times it looked as though he would get by. Then the Raccoon was luffed out to keep the Musme from spoiling her wind, and the Musme was luffed too. They got so far off their course that their booms gybed over and they came for the line on the starboard tack. Owner handling the Raccoon crossed the line first, a winner at 3:17:53, and the Musme was only four seconds behind, finishing at 3:17:39.

Capt. James Summers raced his twenty-footer, Wave, against the Shark, but was beaten nearly half an hour. The Norota had a sailover in her class. To-day the Larchmont race week will be brought to a close with an open regatta for all classes. The table is as follows

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Boat. Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.80	2:59:18	2:59:18
Vencedor, H. M. Gillig	48.38	3:06:14	3:03:26

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Norota, D. B. Burnham	41.64	3:17:53	3:17:53

SLOOPS—CLASS N—SPECIAL.

Raccoon, N. D. Lawton	30.00	3:27:35	3:27:35
Carolina, P. Jones	30.00	Withdrew.	
Musme, J. M. Macdonough	30.00	3:27:39	3:27:39

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Shark, Rouse & Hoyt	2:12:21	2:12:21	
Wave, L. Barber	2:35:00	2:35:00	

Syce beat Vencedor 4:08. Norota sailover. Raccoon beat Musme 0:04. Shark beat Wave 22:39.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, July 23.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Sloop Navahoe, owned by Royal Phelps Carroll; sloop Lotowana, owned by Mr. Bourne; sloop Wasp, owned by R. Lippit; sloop Thistle, owned by Mr. Chapman; schooner Elsie Marie, owned by J. B. King; schooner Carlotta, owned by C. F. Ulrichs; schooner Ingomar, owned by Mr. Barrett; steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt, and steamer Wadena, owned by O. H. Wade.

The departures were: Sloops Wasp and Lotowana.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; schooner Quickstep, owned by F. Grinnell; schooner Glendevere, owned by Mr. Carpenter; sloop Carmita, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman, and sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Van Winkle.

Yacht Kestrel to be Launched.

J. B. Mills's new sloop yacht Kestrel is to be launched from the yards of her builder, Frank Wood, at City Island to-day, and will be ready next week to race against the Syce and Vencedor. The boat was built from designs by W. Fife, Jr., and is expected to be speedy. The addition of the Kestrel to the fifty-one-foot class should make the racing very interesting for the balance of the season. The Kestrel is built of mahogany and is 65 feet over all, 43.6 feet on the water line, 12.2 feet beam, and 9 feet draught. Her racing length is 49.20 feet, against the Syce's 50.86 feet. The new boat is rigged, and is ready to race at once.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Giants Played in Poor Form and Were Easily Defeated in Chicago—Sullivan Was an Easy Mark.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Boston	52	22	.703
Baltimore	47	25	.653
Cincinnati	46	25	.648
New York	43	29	.689
Cleveland	41	32	.562
Philadelphia	37	41	.474
Pittsburg	34	39	.466
Louisville	34	42	.447
Brooklyn	32	41	.438
Chicago	34	43	.434
Washington	28	44	.389
St. Louis	15	59	.203

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 14; New York, 3.
Louisville, 5; Boston, 4.
Baltimore, 8; Pittsburg, 7.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 4.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Boston in Louisville.
Philadelphia in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Pittsburg.
Washington in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The Giants played poorly to-day and were easily defeated by the patched-up nine of Colts. Friend, although hit rather hard, kept the visitors' hits scattered, while Sullivan was batted out in the second, and Clarke was easy in the sixth. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Everitt, 3b	1	1	2	1	0	0	Van Haltren, cf	0	2	2	2	0	1
Griffith, ss	1	0	4	4	1	0	Tiernan, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Callahan, cf	3	3	2	0	0	1	Joyce, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	3
Anson, 1b	0	3	2	8	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	1	7	2	0
Thornton, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	1	3	3	2	2
Ryan, rf	2	1	2	0	0	0	Holmes, lf	0	1	1	3	0	3
Decker, lf	2	3	1	0	0	0	W. Clarke, 1b	0	1	6	0	0	0
Connor, 2b	2	3	1	5	0	0	Warner, c	0	2	1	2	0	0
Friend, p	1	1	0	2	0	0	Sullivan, p	0	0	1	0	3	0
Kittridge, c	1	1	0	6	2	0	Clarke, p	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	14	15	27	12	2		Total	3	9	24	18	8	

Chicago	0	7	0	0	1	6	0	0	—14
New York	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; New York, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 6. Two-base hit—Callahan. Three-base hits—Callahan, Kittredge. Home runs—Joyce. Stolen bases—Everitt, 2; Connor, Joyce, Holmes. Double plays—Connor, Griffith, Anson; Everitt, Anson. Struck out—by Friend, 3; by Clarke, 1. Passed balls—Kittredge. Home run

NEGRO CONFERENCE ENDED

Its Work at Hampton, Va., Beeved to be Productive of Much Good.

A SOUTHERN TEACHER'S VIEWS

Needs of the Hampton Institute—Its Success in Developing the Best Traits of the Negro—The School Must Raise $80,000 Annually by Donations.

HAMPTON, Va., July 23.—It is the prevailing sentiment among the colored teachers, missionaries, clergymen, and lay workers, who have just brought their conference at Hampton Institute to a close, that much good has been accomplished this week for the cause of the elevation and advancement of the negro race. An earnest spirit has pervaded all the deliberations, and there has been considerable instructive matter and much good sense in the addresses. Mrs. Rosa D. Bowser, teacher of Baker's School, in Richmond, and a woman of great influence among her people, in speaking on "Some of Our Needs," said:

"We need friends whether from the North, South, East, or West, who may be able to see the bright side of our life and join their aid to the efforts of those who heretofore have brightened, and are now seeking to brighten, the lives of many who are groping in darkness.

"To the gift of the North to Virginia, in the person of the venerable and honored R. M. Manly, and the large-hearted and deeply lamented S. C. Armstrong—pioneers in this work—we are largely indebted for the training which changed the course of many boys and girls and directed their future into useful channels. We desire to see the day when parents and teachers labor in unison to secure the physical, moral, and intellectual development of the children in their charge, when parents will not encourage their children to regard their instructors as enemies, but rather in the light of friends. This unison of purpose is necessary to facilitate the progress of the scholastic attainments and general well-being of the pupils.

Missionaries Needed.

"We need missionaries in every section of the South to visit the homes of the unfortunates who are debarred the benefits of church fellowship, through poverty or other causes, and impress them with the fact that somebody cares for them. There are many persons present at this conference upon whom this duty devolves by right. We need organized effort on the part of our women to hold conferences with the mothers and daughters, to impress upon them the sacredness of their service to God and their relation to the community.

"The necessity is apparent in every section that girls' meetings should be held, to include all girls ranging from fourteen years of age to womanhood, so as to instruct them properly. Mothers' meetings are necessary to form a mutual compact for the proper training of our boys and girls. When our homes are properly reached through this means we shall have less need to cry 'Lynch law must go.' To incite and accelerate a spirit of friendliness to the colored race we must have in part the spirit more like Jackson Coppins, more Orra Langhornes, more Frances E. W. Harpers, and more Harriet Tubmans. Then it may be possible to impress our people with the importance and imperative need of practical education among the negros. We must teach our people that honest labor is honorable. We need more institutions on the order of the Hampton Institute."

Prof. Hugh M. Browne's Paper.

One of the interesting features of the conference was a paper on "Industrial Education," by Prof. Hugh M. Browne, teacher of physics in the Washington High School. Prof. Browne was one of the important figures of the conference. He has been a worker in the educational field since the close of the war. A dozen years ago he went to Liberia, and for a time was connected with the negro college there. In the course of his paper read this evening, Prof. Browne said:

"The fact that the invitation to come here to Hampton Institute at this time has been accepted by some of our best educators is an evidence to me that we are growing. When I was a boy an invitation to come to Hampton Institute and speak would have been considered by leading colored men as an insult. This institution was then regarded as simply a school for servants. I am quite sure that we are learning that this once rejected stone in the matter of the education of the negro in this country has become the head corner.

"Money ought not only to be spent in training the colored people for fields that are not open to them. This is the natural course for any race. No man or woman can succeed in anything without practical experience. No matter how much learning of a certain kind a colored man may have, he is not likely to succeed unless he has an opportunity to acquire practical experience. Since the fields in which the colored man gets experience are limited, so his training should be limited to the knowledge appertaining to these special fields. Shall we always be confined to these fields? I say no, for the mastery of any one particular field gives a man an effective introduction into other fields, inasmuch as one thing leads to another in every phase of life.

"The man who succeeds in the kitchen may become a prosperous caterer, employing a great number of persons in other fields, the character and detail of whose business he is sure to learn in time.

"The negro has been aspiring to fields that are beyond him, and will be beyond him for hundred years to come. At the close of the war we were given the higher education of the advanced white man, whose race has fought the good fight in the wilderness, and is now concerned about the improvement of Canaan; and with this misfit training we have gone to our people in the wilderness, only to discover that we possess the outfit of leisure where the outfit of labor is needed. Labor, though the taste for it be acquired, is the true means of development.

"And the burden of my song is that an education and Christian services which are not adapted to our present condition and environment are of no more value to us than is a pair of skates to a boy who lives in Madeira.

Hampton's Aim and Needs.

One fact that this extraordinary conference of colored people has impressed upon all who attended it is the great usefulness of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute as a practical educator. On the first of last January there were enrolled at this institute nearly 500 young negroes and 138 young Indians, there being in each instance not quite twice as many men as women. Nine-tenths of the negro graduates, besides many of the undergraduates, have done good work in teaching, and about three-fourths have made it their life work. There are 30,000 free negro schools in the South constantly in need of trained teachers, a want which the institute largely helps to supply.

The academic course of study at the institute is three years, and only English branches are taught. The institution is under the direct charge of the Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell as Principal, and he has the aid of a large corps of trained instructors. A board of trustees controls the affairs of the institute, and of this board Mr. R. C. Ogden of New York is President, George Foster Peabody of New York is Treasurer, J. J. Wilson of Hampton Assistant Treasurer, and Dr. Frissell Secretary. The institute flies the flag of no sect, but strives to be actively and consistently Christian. It has become more and more evident to the managers of this school, each succeeding year, that if the negro in the South and the Indian at the West are to hold any place in mechanics, they must have the most systematic and thorough training. Hampton has recently opened a trade school to meet a want of both races. Labor as a moral force is the keynote of the school.

The sum of $26,000 has been subscribed toward the Armstrong and Slater Memorial Trade School Building, which has already been opened, and which needs $14,000 more to complete and equip it. There are now eight fine buildings on the Institute grounds, and the entire cost of the plant is about $575,000. The home farm contains 170 acres, and the Hemenway grass and dairy farm, four miles distant, contains 600 acres. The institute is about three miles from Old Point Comfort and is reached from the Point by a trolley line. The net annual cost of conducting the institute is $110,000, and about $80,000 of this must be raised by donations. The institution has an annual income of $24,000 from investments and rentals, and it receives $10,300 or thereabout from the State of Virginia and $26,000 from the Government in payment for the care of Indians, and for its work as an agricultural college for negroes. The school has no paid agent for collecting money, but it asks for gifts of scholarships, ($70,) or for any amount from $1 upward to meet its current expenses. Dr. Frissell says that the institute has attained its growth. Its annual cost has reached its maximum, and for the past five years it has shown no material variation.

New Domestic Science Building.

An important branch of the work of the institute will be materially aided by the erection of the new Domestic Science Building, which was started a few weeks ago. One of Hampton's generous friends, who declines to have his name published, has contributed several thousands of dollars to help build and equip this new edifice, and further donations are expected from other quarters. This building is to be similar to the trade school in architecture, except that it will have two stories instead of one. It is to afford room for the classes in domestic science, agriculture, and manual training, and it is intended to do for the girls what the new trade school is doing for the young men. Training in sewing, dressmaking, millinery, cooking, laundering, and in all the manual branches will here be given in a building specially appointed for the purpose. It is deemed wise to place the domestic science and the agricultural departments under the same roof in order to give the girls, as well as the boys, the advantage of instruction in farming. The question of cooking and the food supply is so closely related to the raising of crops that the two are considered as belonging properly together. In order to help their people to proper food the young colored women must not only know how to cook, but must be able to direct the making of gardens in order that the proper food may be raised.

The Hemenway farm is making dairying a specialty. Capt. H. B. Jordan, a graduate of the institute and assistant foreman of the farm, spent a part of last Winter at Cornell University, to learn the best methods of dairying. Principal Frissell says that a barn is much needed at the Hemenway farm, to cost not less than $5,000. The hard times have been felt at Hampton, as well as elsewhere. Prices have been forced down to a point where it has been almost impossible for the institute to compete with outside concerns. The Huntington Industrial Works, which is a branch of the institute, is, however, engaged on a contract to saw 50,000,000 feet of lumber. Efforts are made to place all of the shops, as far as possible, on a strictly business basis, and Dr. Frissell thinks it may be desirable to rent one or more of them to outside parties, who will use student labor as far as it can be used to advantage. It is considered a fortunate circumstance that the institute is near the Newport News Shipyard, where equal chances are given white and colored labor.

Indian Boys Apt Scholars.

The Indian School has been made less distinct from the rest of the institution, and better results have been obtained, in consequence. The Indian boys and girls have been able to take and hold their places by the side of the colored students in the school room and shops. The past year has been one of the institute's most successful years in dealing with the Indians. In the trade school, says Josephine E. Richards of the Indian department, the Indian boy usually proves an apt scholar. He inherits from ancestors, trained for generations as hunters and warriors, an eye quick to observe, while his hands, unused to severe manual toil, show no little deftness and accuracy in skilled workmanship. As yet he lacks in imagination and invention. A genuine interest has been taken by some of the Indian boys in agriculture.

Although several thousands of dollars are still needed to complete and equip the trade school, generous friends have contributed a sufficient amount to open eight rooms, and classes in mechanical drawing, painting, plastering, bricklaying, manual training, carpentering, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, and machine work are already receiving instruction, where seventy students are being taught. This has been made possible by a generous gift from three ladies in Philadelphia, who refuse to have their names known; $1,500 from Mr. Edward Severing Clark, $1,000 each from Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, William E. Dodge, and Mrs. Robert C. Ogden, and $500 each from Charles Stewart Smith and Mrs. J. Huntington Wolcott.

Two young men recently sent from Hampton into one of the counties of Virginia to investigate the food supply among negroes report that there is need of earnest endeavor to teach the people to raise and properly cook nourishing food. The discouraging health reports of the negro race are largely due to lack of proper food. The committee appointed by the conference will probably issue an illustrated tract on that subject.

Missionary Jubilee at Ocean Grove.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 23.—A jubilee of the Home and Foreign Missions of the African Methodist Episcopal Church is being held in this place to-day. There are over 5,000 colored persons in attendance from different parts of the country. The morning session was presided over by Bishop H. M. Turner of Atlanta, Ga., the speakers including Bishop Turner, Bishop A. B. Grant of Philadelphia, Bishop W. B. Derrick of New York City, and the Rev. J. G. Embry of Jacksonville, Fla., Evans Tyrese of Louisville, and H. T. Keeling of Austin, Texas.

Will Extend Its Work.

The Training School for Christian Workers, in connection with the Deaconesses' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 245 West Fourteenth Street, will make a number of changes in the courses of study this Fall. Last January it was found necessary to divide the work of the two departments of the institutions, the training school and the home proper.

Miss Anna G. Adams of the Chicago Training School was put in charge of the Deaconesses' Home, and in October Miss Zadia Tyrell of the same institution will have direction of the training school. The new courses of study extend over a period of two years instead of one, as now. Primarily the school is for the training of women for the life and work of a deaconess, but many desire to take a course to fit themselves for general Christian work.

Among the lecturers for the coming year are Bishop Andrews, the Rev. Jesse T. Hurlbut, and many of the ablest Methodist preachers, with several of the leading preachers of other denominations, like Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, Dr. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist, and Dr. Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian. The only resident teachers will be Miss Adams and Miss Tyrell.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Thomas G. Hanson, Nineteenth Infantry, Department of the Missouri, is extended one month; that granted to First Lieut. George W. McIver, Seventh Infantry, Department of the Colorado, is extended one month; that granted to Col. Michael V. Sheridan, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Dakota, is extended one month.

Second Lieut. Girard Sturtevant, Twenty-fifth Infantry, at his own request, is relieved from the operation of so much of orders as require him to report Sept. 1 to the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the course of instruction to commence at the school on that date, and Second Lieut. Henry L. Kinnison, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is detailed for such course of instruction.

Navy.

Lieut. T. S. Rodgers is detached from the Brooklyn July 27 and ordered to the Philadelphia as Flag Lieutenant of the Pacific Station by steamer of Aug. 5.

Rear Admiral J. N. Miller is detached from the Brooklyn July 27 and ordered to command the Pacific station by steamer of Aug. 5.

Lieut. P. Andrews is detached from the Brooklyn July 27 and ordered to the Philadelphia as Flag Secretary by steamer of Aug. 5.

Carpenter G. W. Davis is detached from the New York and ordered before the Retiring Board July 27.

Ensign H. K. Benham's orders of July 19 to Detroit are revoked.

Capt. C. L. McCawley is commissioned Captain of the Marine Corps July 27.

Surgeon H. E. Ames is detached from the Cincinnati July 25 and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, by steamer of Aug. 14.

Surgeon J. C. Byrnes is detached from Norfolk and ordered to the Cincinnati July 25.

Surgeon P. Fitzsimmons is detached from the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, on relief and ordered home to wait orders.

Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee is detached from command of the Pacific station upon reporting of his relief in August, and ordered to Washington as President of the Examining Board.

Acting Carpenter J. J. Haley is appointed July 22.

Naval Cadet C. L. Poor is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the New York.

Naval Cadet Edward McCauley is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the New York.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Details of the Work of the American Bible Society During the Year.

A MILLION BIBLES ISSUED

Colportage Abandoned, but the Sunday School Supply System Continued —Opposition to Distribution Encountered in Mexico.

According to the recently published annual report of the managers of the American Bible Society, there were issued by that organization during the year ending March 31, 1897, 1,513,499 copies of the Scriptures, or portions thereof. Of these, 847,325 were issued from the Bible house in this city, and the remainder, 666,174, in foreign lands, under the society's direction. The issues of the society in the course of the eighty-one years of its existence amount to 63,219,340 copies.

The work of translating the Bible into different heathen tongues and dialects has steadily progressed during the past year, although that progress has not been so rapid as would have been the case had not the society been cramped for funds. Among the editions of the Bible printed by the society which has met with extraordinary commendation is that printed in the ancient Armenian. Specially prepared copies were presented to the Gregorian and Catholic Armenian Patriarchs of Constantinople, the Vekil of the Protestant Community, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and the Catholicos of the Gregorians at Etchmiadzin. The official acknowledgment of the latter not only commended the long-expected volume, but pronounced a benediction upon "all the worthy, efficient, and distinguished members of the American Bible Society."

On account of the lack of funds the society was compelled to discontinue its colportage work early in the year. This was done with great reluctance, as this form of service is considered especially desirable in the newly settled portions of the country, and has in the past proved an efficient means of reaching and supplying the destitute. The Sunday school supply has been continued, and nearly 20,000 children have been made possessors of Bibles of their own during the past year.

A large portion of the volume is devoted to the reports of the agents of the society, showing the difficulties met with in their task of placing the Scriptures in the hands of those who need them most. The Rev. H. P. Hamilton, who has been the society's agent in Mexico for nineteen years, thus writes of the opposition encountered by his colporteurs in the dissemination of the Bible in that nation:

"It may seem a thing incredible to dwellers in Bible countries that a few persons devoted to the sole object of securing the intelligent acceptance of the Holy Bible by the inhabitants of a Christian land like Mexico should meet with deliberate religious hostility, the bitterness of the clergy, and the persistent opposition of their followers; and yet that, at the same time, thousands every year should receive and read the sacred volume in defiance of Rome. The policy of the Pope is still the same; to the poor the Bible is prohibited. The recent public declarations in Latin letters from Rome, recommending the reading of the Scriptures, were not intended for the masses, or ever reached them."

In Turkey, despite the massacres and war; in China, and in Japan, the society's agents report progress in the circulation of the Bible. Six thousand volumes were sent to the Islands in the Pacific, among them being 1,000 Gilbert Islands Bibles, 1,000 Ruk Genesis and Exodus, 1,200 Mortlock Islands Testaments and portions, and 2,000 Marshall Islands New Testaments.

In conclusion, the report says: "The falling off of receipts has already made its mark in the diminished work of the society. The appropriations for the current year have been still further reduced. Requests for large editions of the Scriptures to be circulated in foreign lands are held in suspense, and cannot be complied with unless the means are provided."

The feasibility of selling its building at Fourth Avenue and Astor Place is seriously discussed, as it is suffering severely from loss of rentals in competition with more modern office structures which are springing up around it.

CATHOLIC SUMMER HOME.

Programme for Next Week—Ethical Problems—Oliver Goldsmith.

Ethical problems and "The Stage as an Educator" will be under consideration at the Catholic Summer School, at Lake Champlain, next week. The Rev. P. A. Halpin of St. Francis Xavier's College, New York, will deliver five morning lectures on the general principles and fundamental notions of moral philosophy. The special topics for Monday will be: "The Science of Morality—Elementary Notions—Divisions of the Science—The End of Human Action—The Nature and Pursuit of Happiness"; for Tuesday, "The Human Will and Man's Activity—Characteristics of Free Action—The Passions—Right and Wrong"; Wednesday—"Law in General—The Eternal and the Natural Law—Chief Characteristics of Natural Law"; Thursday—"Positive Law—Whence It Derives Its Origin and Force—Conscience, Virtue, and Vice"; Friday—"Nature of Right—Domestic Society—Marriage—Family—Rights and Duties of Parents."

On the evening of Monday, the 26th inst., Michael J. Dwyer of Boston, Mass., will take up the subject, "The Stage as an Educator," under the following special heads: "The Theatre Among the Greeks—Religious Plays—Dramatic Art in England Before Shakespeare—Shakespeare's Dramas and Their Influence upon the Stage—The Drama's Relations to the Fine Arts, to Literature, to Religion and Morals, and to Society—The Stage To-day."

Mr. Dwyer will discuss Oliver Goldsmith on Tuesday evening, dealing with Goldsmith's peculiar difference from other English writers of the last half of the eighteenth century, and Washington Irving's estimate of him; his checkered career and its influence as the mainsprings of his writings; "The Deserted Village"; romance of the author's life; estimate of his place and influence in literature. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, July 28 and 29, the Rev. James H. Mitchell of Brooklyn will lecture on the same general subjects.

College Day will be observed on the afternoon of next Thursday, and there will be a meeting of college journalists, under the direction of Warren E. Mosher, editor of The Reading Circle Review. College Day was, in fact, established for the purpose of bringing to the Catholic Summer Home a representation of the editors and associates of the Catholic college papers.

ITALIAN MISSION TO MOVE.

Part of the Church of San Salvatore Taken for City Improvements.

Early in the coming month, the congregation of the Church of San Salvatore, on Mulberry Street, the Italian mission of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, will remove to 40 Bleecker Street, immediately adjoining the offices of the society. This action is made necessary through the appropriation of a considerable portion of the old structure by the city to make room for the Elm Street widening.

When it was determined that the old church would have to go it was thought that the congregation of San Salvatore might be transferred to the congregation of St. Ambrose's Chapel, at Prince and Thompson Streets, a mission of the society which also includes many Italians. It was found, however, that this plan could not be carried out, as the Thompson Street Chapel is inadequate to accommodate the 450 additional people composing the San Salvatore congregation. It was then that temporary quarters were secured for the Italians in the immediate neighborhood in which they have been worshipping for the past twelve years. The work of transforming the ground floor and basement of the new building so as to be adapted to religious worship will be begun at once, and then the congregation will take possession early next month.

The old Mulberry Street Church was erected by the Methodists in 1833, and was occupied by a parish of that denomination for about twenty-five years. It was then bought by St. Philip's congregation of colored Episcopalians, and was occupied by them until 1885, when Miss Catherine Wolfe purchased the property and presented it to the then newly-organized congregation of Italian-speaking people. The Italian parish remained an independent body until 1894, when it was turned over to the Episcopal City Mission Society and became the Italian mission of that organization. Miss Wolfe paid $45,000 for the church and the land on which it stands, also contributing $5,000, in addition, for the remodeling of the chancel. The society has received $64,000 from the city as damages, which, with that to be received from the sale of the remainder of the land, will be devoted to the interests of the mission, for which a new and modern edifice will ultimately be erected.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for July 25.

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SUBJECT.—Paul preaching in Athens. Acts, xvii., 22-34.

GOLDEN TEXT.—God is a Spirit; and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth.—John iv., 24.

When the Apostle Paul declared at Thessalonica and Berea that Christ, the expected Messiah, must suffer and die, that He must rise again from the dead, and that Jesus of Nazareth was the Messiah, he at once aroused the most bitter enmity of the Jews. The Messiah or Christ for whom they looked would deliver their nation from all oppressors and re-establish it with the ancient splendor and power of King David. This expectation they based upon their reading of their sacred rolls. They could not read them in any other way.

But Paul, as we saw last week, took those same rolls, and, explaining passage after passage, laying them alongside of each other, and alongside of well-known facts in the life of Jesus, thus "opening and alleging," he brought out a meaning which they had never seen before. He "reasoned with them out of the Scriptures," (v. 2,) and proved that Jesus of Nazareth was the very Messiah who was promised by Moses, and in the Psalms, and by all the Prophets. So in every age, since the time of Paul, the Scriptures have been the unshaken witnesses for the Gospel.

But there are many even at this day who are without the Scriptures, or to whom they are a sealed book. They have no eyes to read them, no mind to comprehend them, no heart to love them. How shall the Gospel reach them? Has God revealed Himself in any other way than in the sacred Scriptures? The answer is found in the Scriptures themselves. "The invisible things of Him," they declare, "from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse." (Rom. i.: 20.) It is with such people that the Apostle now deals. He bases his argument on the works of God in Athens as he did on the Word of God in Thessalonica.

Athens in Paul's Time.

Leaving Timothy and Silas in Berea, some of the brethren accompanied him, as we saw last week, as far as Athens. If he went by sea, as he probably did, he landed at the seaport called "Piraeus." It was about five miles from the city. At that time "The Long Walls," or lines of fortifications which once connected the city and its port, were greatly broken down. The independent sovereignty of Athens and its position as military head of the Greek confederation had also long before been lost. It was now subject to the Roman power, but in recognition of its former military pre-eminence, and to conciliate a friendly feeling among the Greeks, it had been made a "free city," i. e., it was governed by its own civil magistrates independently of a military power.

Kitto says: "The ancient military and political splendor had departed, and the seat of Government had, since the conquest of Greece by the Romans, been transferred to Corinth. Yet the sun of her glory had not yet set. She was still the centre of Grecian and indirectly of Roman refinement. Philosophy and the liberal arts were still carefully cultivated; students in every department and from every quarter still resorted thither for improvement; and her streets were crowded by Senators, and rhetoricians, philosophers, and statesmen. The eye of the stranger still rested with wonder upon the temples, and porticos and statues, the masterpieces of art."

Notwithstanding this high culture, however, the city was full of idolatry, so full that "one of the heathen satirists wrote that it was easier to find a god in Athens than a man, and Pausanias said that they had more gods in Athens than in all the rest of Greece." (W. H. Lewis.) Every conceivable emotion of the heart, every want of the body, every phase of nature was honored and worshipped in some suitable representation. So when Paul saw "the city wholly given to idolatry" (v., 16,) he simply saw that it abounded with idols.

Paul's Daily Discussions.

It was in this city that Paul found himself an utter stranger. He understood the language, to be sure, but in the whole city there was no one to whom he could speak as to a friend. A few years before, when he sat as an enthusiastic scholar at the feet of Gamaliel, he would have rejoiced at the great opportunity now opened to him, to see with his own eyes the world-renowned creations of Greek art, and to hear with his own ears the wonderful discussions in the Greek schools. But now he looked upon them with very different feelings. They were indeed very attractive to the eye and mind, but he saw with a clear vision all that was hidden beneath this outward attractiveness. The magnificence of the temples, the beauty and grace of the statuary, the subtle arguments of the philosophers, now only filled him with the deepest pity and sorrow. His whole soul was "stirred within him." To him these things, so sacred to others, were only the evidences of human blindness and of the want of a true faith.

He determined if possible to help. Although he was alone in Athens so far as human friendship was concerned, yet he recognized that he was God's servant and that God was with him. Very naturally on the Sabbath days, and wherever the synagogue was open, he presented the Gospel to the Jews and the "devout persons," (v. 17,) or proselytes, who worshipped with them. But the Jews were not very numerous or of much importance in Athens. Falling in with the custom of the place, therefore, he entered "daily" into discussion with all who would listen "in the market place," (v. 17,) and it was not difficult to gather an audience there at any time, (v. 21.) This soon attracted the attention of the philosophers. Two different classes are particularly mentioned as interested in his discourses. They were the "Epicureans" and the "Stoics." (v. 18.)

Epicureans and Stoics.

"The Epicureans" based their teaching on that idea which has always filled the mind of sinful man—"Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." (Isa. xxii.: 13, and 1 Cor. xv.: 32.) To them life was simply the opportunity for enjoyment, and he was the truest philosopher who got as much out of it as possible. On him care sat lightly—and responsibility he ignored—for death would blot out all. "The Stoic," on the contrary, did not care much for pleasure, and schooled himself to be indifferent to pain. To him life was a solemn and heavy burden, which he was forced to bear, and it became him to do it with calmness and courage and without feeling. He must neither give himself up to its pleasures nor be overwhelmed by its sorrows. The truest philosopher, in his estimation, was the man who was most devout and thoughtful, for after death he would be absorbed by the gods and greatly exalted. "The Epicureans" derived their name from "Epicurus," who taught in a delightful garden, surrounded by all that could gratify the palate or in any way minister to the pleasure or comfort of the body. "The Stoics" were founded by "Zeno," and derived their name from the "Painted Porch," where he walked and taught—the Greek word "stoa" signifying "porch." The Gospel has always "encountered" (v. 18) these two classes of men. "The Garden" and "The Porch"—Pleasure and Pride—have always been its enemies. They are to-day as much as ever, and in our own land as much as in Athens.

When these philosophers heard Paul speak of "Jesus and the resurrection" they were greatly puzzled. They supposed that he was calling attention to one or more new gods of whom they had never heard. Now the law condemned to death any one who introduced a new god to the people "that had not been publicly recognized." (Kitto.) To investigate this matter, and not as a criminal, they took him and brought him unto Areopagus, saying: "May we know what this new doctrine whereof thou speakest is?" (vv. 19, 20.) This was the highest Athenian court. It was held on the summit of Areopagus—the hill of Ares, or Mars —so called because tradition asserted that the god of war—Mars—was tried there by a jury of twelve gods for the murder of the son of Neptune.

"The Unknown God" Revealed.

With consummate wisdom and grace Paul began his address before this august assembly of eminent and scholarly men. Although we have only an outline of what he said, it is not difficult to trace his line of thought. It must have been in substance: "Ye men of Athens, I perceive that you are a very religious people. As a stranger I have passed through your streets, and seen the number and variety of the gods you worship, and the devout service you render to them. Among your altars I have seen one with this inscription, 'To the Unknown God.' This is the God of whom I have spoken, 'whom, therefore, ye ignorantly worship. Him declare I unto you.' I am not, therefore, 'a setter forth of strange gods.' 'He is Lord of heaven and earth.' He made all things, and He upholds all things by the word of His power. Look at the heavens above; who made them with all their mighty host of stars? Look at the earth beneath; who causes it to bring forth fruit in its season? Look at the sea beyond; who holds the deep in the hollow of His hand? Look at the nations; who maketh them 'to dwell on all the face of the earth' and determines 'the bounds of their habitation?' This is the God to you unknown. He who made all things must be greater than all things. 'He dwelleth not in temples made with hands.' He needeth not anything, 'seeing He giveth to all life, and breath, and all things.' You are 'feeling after Him as though He were very far away. But in fact He is very nigh to each one—as near as a father to his child; 'for in Him we live and move and have our being.' One of your own poets, Aratus, the Cilician, a fellow-countryman of my own, in his 'Phenomena' thus speaks of this Unknown God, (Kitto:)

"'From Jove begin we; who can touch the string
And not harp praises to Heaven's eternal King?
He animates the mart and crowded way,
The restless ocean and the sheltered bay.
Doth care perplex? Is lowering danger nigh?
We are His offspring, and to Jove we fly.'

"Another poet, Cleanthes, the Stoic of Assos in Troas, in his 'Hymn to Jove,' speaks in a similar strain, (Kitto:)

"'Great Jove! most glorious of the immortal band,
Worshipped by many names—alone in might!
Author of all! Whose word is Nature's law!
Hail! Unto thee may mortals lift their voice,
For we thine offspring are, all things that creep
Are but the echo of the voice divine.'

God's Invitation and Command.

"If, then, 'we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device.' For long ages this God has borne with those who have been ignorant of Him, 'but now,' that His plan of redemption has been completed, He 'commandeth all men everywhere to repent, because He hath appointed a day in the which He will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom He hath ordained,' even Jesus Christ. Of this He has 'given assurance unto all men, in that He hath raised Him from the dead,' and exalted Him 'to be a Prince and a Saviour for to give repentance and forgiveness of sins.'"

Thus Paul preached the Gospel in Athens. He showed from the works of nature that there must be One Sovereign Ruler over all "One God and Father who is above all, and through all, and in all." (Eph. iv.: 6.) Before Him, all men have sinned. By Him all men must be judged. Therefore He requires "all men—everywhere—to repent." But alongside of this announcement—as the Greek word translated "commandeth" implies—(Young)—he lays the fact that this great God has "ordained" a Saviour for sinners. Thus His command is the gracious invitation of a loving Father to an erring and rebellious child. The very word He uses begins with "come." He that accepts the invitation, obeys the command.

Questions on the Lesson.

What difference in interpretation of the Scriptures was seen at Thessalonica?

What other testimony to the Gospel have we besides the Scriptures?

What is said of Paul's arrival at Athens?

What were the characteristics of Athens?

What is said of its idolatry?

What effect did these things have upon Paul?

What did he do, and who were attracted by his preaching?

Who were the "Epicureans" and "Stoics"?

What was "Areopagus" and why was Paul taken there?

What did he say he had seen in the city?

What did he say concerning the "unknown God" and what did he quote?

What did he say was God's command?

What did he lay alongside this command?

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.

To Celebrate Their Golden Jubilee Here in August.

The School Sisters of Notre Dame, who have establishments in New York, Brooklyn, and some forty other cities, are to celebrate the golden jubilee of their arrival in America in this city about the middle of August. The services will last three days, and will be held in the chapel of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, in Lafayette Place. There are more than eighty members of the sisterhood in New York, all engaged in school work, with five establishments under their direction—St. Joseph's Asylum, at Eighty-ninth Street and Avenue A; The Most Holy Redeemer, on East Fourth Street; Our Lady of Perpetual Help, at 321 East Sixty-first Street; St. Joseph's School, at 420 East Eighty-seventh Street, and St. Joseph's, at 507 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The order of the School Sisters of Notre Dame was established in the United States on July 31, 1847, when six members arrived from the General Mother House, at Munich, Bavaria, and established a mother house in Baltimore. The order has grown until now it comprises 2,557 sisters and 301 candidates, and is the largest community in the United States exclusively devoted to teaching. The order is divided into two provinces, Western and Eastern, with headquarters at Milwaukee and Baltimore. The Mother Superior, who is stationed in Malwaukee, has received the following letter from Rome:

"The fact that on the 31st day of the coming month of July ten times five years will be completed since the day on which the Sisters of Notre Dame first went to America for the most noble purpose of devoting themselves entirely to the welfare of youth, offers to this sacred congregation a favorable opportunity for manifesting its highest appreciation of so well-deserving an institution. Therefore, according to the request of the Most Reverend Archbishop of Milwaukee, the sacred congregation has obtained for the sisters a special testimony of Pontifical approbation.

"In proof of his paternal benevolence to the School Sisters of Notre Dame, and to encourage them to persevere steadfastly in the course hitherto pursued, his Holiness most benignly imparts his Apostolic blessing, together with a plenary indulgence—that can be gained once at the time when, according to various local circumstances, the jubilee will be celebrated this year—to all the sisters, novices, candidates, aspirants, as also to the pupils in the sisters' charge."

The Rev. S. D. Rossiter in France.

A pulpit exchange of unusual scope and importance is now engaging the attention of the congregation of the North Presbyterian Church, at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, in this city. The Rev. Staley B. Rossiter, pastor of that church, has gone to France, and until about the middle of September he will occupy the pulpit of the American Church, at 21 Rue de Berri, (near Avenue des Champs Elysées,) Paris. The Rev. Edward G. Thurber, pastor of the American Church at Paris, takes Dr. Rossiter's place here, and he has already made a very favorable impression on the congregation of the old North Church. It is expected that the North Presbyterian Church will be closed in the latter part of September for repairs.

Church News and Notes.

Secretary Clark of the Congregational Home Mission Society, after an illness of two weeks, is again able to be at his office.

The Rev. S. J. Herben of The Christian Advocate will preach to-morrow morning at St. John's Methodist Church, New Rochelle.

At the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow morning and evening, sermons will be preached by Alberto J. Diaz, the Cuban exile.

The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn will preach to-morrow morning at the Church of the Strangers, in Mercer Street, near Eighth, on "Seeking for Gold," with reference to the late discovery of gold in Alaska.

Gen. H. H. Hadley of the Church Army is to celebrate the eleventh anniversary of his reform and conversion at a meeting to be held at the McAuley Mission in Water Street next Wednesday evening.

The Rev. F. B. Stockdale of Southampton, L. I., will preach both morning and evening to-morrow at the Washington Square Methodist Church. Preceding the evening service, the Young People's Society will meet at 7 P. M.

"Suicide" will be the subject of an address by the Rev. Arthur Crane at the rooms of the Harlem branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at 4:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The series of sermons especially adapted to the Summer that are being preached at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Waverley Place and Eleventh Street, by the Rev. Dr. De Costa, are attracting considerable attention. To-morrow morning he will preach the third in the series on "Our Great City in Summer."

JEWISH SUMMER ASSEMBLY.

Programme for the First Session on the Chautauqua Plan at Atlantic City.

The first service connected with the first session of the Jewish Chautauqua Summer Assembly was held in Temple Beth Israel, Atlantic City, last evening, when the address was made by the Rev. Joseph Krauskopf. The divine service in connection with the opening is to be held this morning, when the address will be delivered by the Rev. Joseph Silverman of this city.

The formal opening will take place to-morrow morning, at Odd Fellows' Hall. The order of exercises is as follows: Prayer by the Rev. I. Koplowitz of Atlantic City, opening remarks by the presiding officer, addresses of welcome by Mayor Franklin P. Stoy and Senator Samuel D. Hoffman of Atlantic City; fraternal greetings by the following, representing the respective National Jewish educational organizations: Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Julius Beer of New York, Vice President; Jewish Publication Society of America, Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer of Philadelphia, Executive Secretary; Hebrew Sabbath School Union of America, the Rev. William Rosenau of Baltimore; Jewish Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. S. Morais of Philadelphia, President; National Farm School, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia, President; Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of New York; closing address by the Chancellor of the Jewish Chautauqua Society, the Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia.

On Sunday afternoon there will be a teachers' rally, with a model Bible lesson, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris of New York. A Bible course will be conducted every morning, from Monday to Friday, inclusive, of the two weeks of the assembly. The leader will be the Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, and the syllabus prepared by him, called "The Open Bible," will be followed. On Thursday, July 29, and Friday, July 30, George A. Kohut of New York will conduct the class.

From Monday to Thursday mornings, inclusive, during the two weeks of the assembly, a course in post-Biblical history will be conducted, the first week by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris and the second week by Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia University.

A course on "Bible Ethics and How It Is to Be Taught" will be given by the Rev. Dr. Kohler of New York on Monday and Wednesday afternoons; one on "Jewish Sabbath School Pedagogics" will be given by the Rev. Dr. Louis Grossmann of Detroit, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons; the Rev. William Rosenau of Baltimore will give model Bible lessons on Monday and Wednesday afternoons of the first week, and David W. Amram of Philadelphia will conduct a course on "Family Life in Biblical Law" on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons of the second week.

Miss Diana Hirschler of Philadelphia, who compiled the syllabus of the Young Folks' Reading Union of the society, will have a "boys' and girls' rally" on Tuesday afternoon of the first week. Miss Ella Jacobs of Philadelphia will conduct a model primary religious school lesson on Sunday morning and Monday afternoon of the second week. Isaac Hassler of Philadelphia will conduct the Young Folks' Reading Union Monday afternoon of the second week, and the Rev. Charles Fleischer of Boston on Wednesday afternoon of the same week.

Mrs. Rebekah Kohut of New York will present for discussion "The Bond Between the School and the Home" on Thursday afternoon of the first week. On Sunday morning of

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Captain Cook—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—El Capitan, Concerts, Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

HAWAII AND THE NAVY.

The advocates of Hawaiian annexation attempt in various ways to meet the objection that if we take the islands we must build a powerful Pacific navy to defend them. It is asserted that nobody else wants Hawaii, which is equivalent to saying that it is not worth taking. No other power would dare meddle with the possessions of the United States of America, we are told. That would depend upon the temptation, the provocation, or the probable penalty. Japan has now both temptation and provocation. What would be the penalty of her meddling with Hawaii? Until we have built a Pacific navy at least equal to hers we should not attempt to punish her. We might send our present navy into her waters and whip her, of course. Then we should be compelled to leave it in the Pacific to prevent her taking her revenge on San Francisco.

But the usual argument is that, since Russia, England, and France, all having important possessions in that ocean, get along with a warship or two apiece, we should be able to dispense with a Pacific squadron. Russia and England are old neighbors in that part of the world. When they fight it will not be in the Pacific, but in Afghanistan or in Turkey. Their Pacific interests are not inflammable. France is a late-comer, but her Tonquin enterprise does not affect England or Russia. They see no possible danger in it for them. There is nothing we can now foresee to disturb the long-established peaceful relations of Russia, England, and France in the Pacific.

But we should enter that ocean as an interloper, creating a new sphere of influence and disturbing the existing equilibrium. To annex Hawaii would be so wide a departure from the lifelong traditions and policy of this Nation that it might well create alarm, and suggest preparations for resistance to further manifestations of our adventurous spirit. What next? would be the inquiry, which each would answer according to his individual judgment of the possibilities of our new jingoism.

SAMSON was a perfectly peaceable gentleman until the status quo was disturbed. It was the coming of the Philistines that stirred him up. Does anybody imagine that we can reach half way across the Pacific and seize the key to that ocean without creating a disturbance upon its further shores?

If Hawaii is worth taking it is worth keeping, and to keep it beyond peradventure we must build a strong Pacific navy, costing at the very least sixty millions.

We do not expect the statesmen and schemers who are in the Hawaiian job to admit the necessity of a navy to defend the islands. They will realize on their investment of money, time, influence, and votes very soon after the job is consummated. What then becomes of the leprous colony will concern them very little.

TOO TRUE.

District Attorney OLCOTT, in asking for a special term of the Supreme Court to try the Tobacco Trust Directors now instead of next Autumn, states one reason with remarkable frankness. A special difficulty in securing a conviction in October, he says, would be "the fact that we should then be in the midst of a heated campaign, and that the learned counsel for the defense would quite possibly urge with more effect than they did upon the first trial that the indictment is being prosecuted not so much from proper and official energy in the people's interests as from the desire on the part of the Public Prosecutor to gain popular approval for his party."

The charge that this or any like proceeding against corporations or their officers is pressed for the political capital to be got out of it would certainly be believed by a great many people, whether the proceedings were brought in October or in August.

For this the party leaders have only themselves to thank. There are some notorious facts in the recent history of the Republican Party in this State since it has come under the control of Mr. PLATT. One of these is that it has made many professions of merciless hostility to Trusts and accumulations of wealth generally. The other is that the income of the Platt machine has largely been derived from the contributions of corporations, made to promote or to protect their money interest. Still another is that the outcome of the Lexow anti-trust committee's work is a law under which corporations can plausibly be threatened with great inconvenience, vexation, and even hardship, and with serious cost, though the law itself, the moment it struck a court, was pronounced unconstitutional.

For a party with such a record prosecution of corporation officers with large bank accounts inevitably breeds suspicion—not to put too fine a point on it—of blackmail. We have no doubt that Mr. OLCOTT sincerely regrets this and wishes to avoid it. But what can he do about it? Supposo that he had got his special term, which Gov. BLACK has sensibly refused, and had secured a conviction of the Tobacco Trust Directors, what would that avail against the well-grounded lack of confidence in the party he represents? That conviction would rest solely on the charge that the accused had secured from their customers a promise to buy only their goods. That is what every trades union in the County of New York tries to do, and what many of them do do. Unless Mr. OLCOTT is prepared to follow the conviction of the Tobacco Trust Directors by proceedings against equally prominent trades union officers, how could he meet the charge that his motive is political?

Not that we should approve such a course toward the trades unions. On the contrary, we deem their object, fairly pursued, a perfectly legitimate one, and so far as there are abuses in the pursuit of it they are to be remedied rather by the growth of the unions than by opposition to them. But the law and the officers of the law should be consistent, impartial, just toward all.

THE DELUSIONS OF PLATT.

Mr. PLATT refuses to be coaxed. He thinks he cannot be driven. The possession of the Federal offices gives him a sense of power and majesty. He imagines that he is in a position to dictate terms, to make or reject treaties of alliance, and to exercise all the prerogatives of unhampered sovereignty.

At one point he is alarmingly weak, and he knows it. To determine the issues of the Mayoralty campaign is beyond his power. The real issue, the one uppermost in the minds of the voters and the only one about which they are greatly concerned, is the punishment of the Republican Party for its sins and the flattening out of PLATT. To go to the polls on that issue would suit PLATT about as little as it would have suited Capt. KIDD to sail his ship right up to Execution Dock. There must be a change, and PLATT's Captains of tens and of fifties are trying to effect it.

PLATT's methods and his failures are comic. He has laboriously constructed a gigantic free-silver bogy which he expects will frighten all sound-money voters into conniption fits, while Tammany falls down and worships. The bogy is a dead failure. Its arms won't flap. There is no speculation in its dull eyes, it is a last year's scarecrow. It excites neither interest nor awe.

"There must be no more of this anti-Platt nonsense!" shrieks The Sun, and the multitude pelts PLATT harder than ever. Then the foes of PLATT are denounced as the enemies of society, in league with Anarchists and with BRYAN. This moves them neither to shame nor to repentanee. They continue to expose his game of trying to force the silver issue on Tammany. They point out to the business men of New York just what he is trying to do and how he is willing for a political advantage to recall the dangers and alarms of the campaign of 1896.

PLATT must be mistaken about his power. Somehow it is not impressive, and it falls ludicrously short of being terrifying. His Federal patronage may help him in his convention. President MCKINLEY has said that he would help him all he could. But its possession and use will be a damage to him on election day. Federal interference in New York elections always works that way. His mistaken estimate of his own strength may carry him to the extreme of refusing to accept a candidate already nominated by the Citizens' Union and of putting up one of his own. That will not give the people of New York non-partisan government, but it will give them a chance to get at PLATT. They are aching for it.

LEGISLATION BY CONFERREES.

There is no principle of Congressional procedure more clearly sound, or more generally acknowledged in theory, than that conferrees cannot put new provisions in a bill referred to them. Their sole authority is to seek to adjust differences between the two houses. The reason for such a principle is obvious. The conferrees are a joint committee of the two houses for a specific purpose clearly defined by the action of each. If they propose something neither house has acted on, they take a most unfair and dangerous advantage, because they can practically threaten the defeat of an entire bill unless their own scheme is accepted.

Yet this safe principle is distinctly violated by the conferrees on the Tariff bill in several matters. One of the most conspicuous is the insertion of a retaliatory duty on "printing paper from any country imposing an export duty upon pulp wood." This is, in any case, an absurd instance of tariff warfare. Congress proposes a duty on imported lumber, Canada replies with a threat to put an export duty on the wood pulp is made from. Congress rejoins with a tax on paper made from such pulp. The whole business is as childish in spirit as a boys' quarrel over marbles. But the point of chief interest is that the new tax is not an adjustment of the action of one house to that of the other. Neither house had proposed any such tax, or one remotely related to it. The action of the conferrees is absolutely new legislation, which they have no more authority to propose than they have, for instance, to propose a fine of $1 a sheet on the use of Canadian printing paper.

It is true that there is precedent for such bad procedure. The conferrees in 1883 practically fixed the character of the Tariff bill of that year, and secured a higher range of duties than either house had dared to undertake in open session. But a bad precedent does not justify bad action. It only makes it more necessary to expose, and as far as possible, to check it. Senators JONES of Arkansas, VEST, and TELLER did a good service in vigorously protesting against what is clearly usurpation by the conferrees.

JUSTIFYING JUDGE LYNCH.

It is probable that the records of lynching for the past few weeks in the older and more settled parts of the United States have never been equaled before. That is a very sad thing in itself in a country in which laws are the expressions of the public opinion of the community. It is the fault of the people at large if the laws do not reflect their sentiments. It is also their fault if the laws are not faithfully executed, and if the law's delays in criminal cases are unnecessary and unconscionable. When men join together to execute their own notions of justice in a lawless way they impeach the civilization of the community in which they live. When the community approves their act the community shows itself to be justly impeached. It is evidently incapable of self-government.

That lynchings should be executed in the heat of passion on the first news of a fiendish crime is very bad and very sad. But it is not so bad or so sad as that they should be afterward deliberately and in cold blood defended. This latter is the offense which has just been committed by a newspaper of Atlanta, Ga., to the damage and discredit of that city. The lynching which was effected was for "the usual crime," and it is such lynchings that this newspaper defends. But the mob which effected this lynching attempted to execute a general jail delivery of all persons accused of capital offenses, tried or untried. They were baffled as to all but the negro whom they or another sympathetic mob succeeded in slaying. But the attempt shows the spirit that animates a lynching mob. Men accused of train wrecking and of other crimes not particularly calculated to carry indignation to the point of murder were among their intended victims.

There was no doubt that these accused persons, if they had been guilty, would have met their deserts. In our jurisprudence their guilt can be lawfully ascertained only by the verdict of a jury, and lawfully punished only by the sentence of a Judge. In the particular case in which the lynchers succeeded there was not the slightest reason to doubt that the criminal would undergo the full penalty of the law. It was not such a case as that in New Orleans, where criminals escaped punishment by intimidating a jury, and the question was between punishing them outside of the law and allowing them to escape altogether. To urge that this negro should have been killed by a mob, or to justify such a killing of him afterward, is simply to say that the community is better protected when murderers and ravishers are put to death by men infuriated to the condition of savages than when they are put to death solemnly, deliberately, and according to law. It is sad and shameful that any civilized man should applaud such a relapse into savagery.

SENATOR JONES'S WHITEWASH.

The curious inaccessibility to public opinion of the Senate of the United States, as at present constituted, is very well illustrated by the report of Senator JONES of Nevada on Senator TILLMAN'S resolution for an investigation of the charges of speculating in Sugar. Nobody doubts that Senators have speculated in stocks that might be affected by their votes. In fact, CHAPMAN distinctly swore that some of them had done so through him, though he declined to give their names. But Senator JONES thinks it safe and decent to pooh-pooh the whole matter. In reporting against the investigation, which was by the terms of the resolution to be sweeping and comprehensive, he seems to rely mainly upon the specific charge against Senator SMITH of New Jersey, which, indeed, is scarcely a charge. The correspondent does not affirm it, and Senator SMITH denies it. "Argal," according to Senator JONES, no Senator has speculated in stocks that might be affected by his vote, and there is no use in going on with an investigation.

Why should Senator JONES take the trouble to make a report like that? He is understood to be possessed of a sense of humor, and a sense of humor ought to show him that it will be evident to whoever reads his report that he is operating his whitewash brush "with his tongue in his cheek." Yet the courtesy of the Senate has entered his soul. Because Senators have agreed that they are all good and clubbable persons, with the exception of wild men like TILLMAN and ALLEN, who disturb the harmony of the proceedings, therefore he seems to imagine that the outside public will respect a report in which he makes things comfortable for suspected Senators. He does not see, and no Senator of long and good standing in the Senate seems able to perceive, that the Senate, instead of commanding the respect of the public, is an object of public suspicion and contempt.

It would have been better taste and better sense for Senator JONES to bury the resolution quietly than to ply his whitewash brush in this public and conspicuous way. There is a peculiar infelicity in his making this report, for the reason that he comes from making another, and that is the report of the Senate conferrees. He was the odd man, the "teeter boy," on that committee, and as he inclined the committee went. As a mine owner he had a keen personal interest in raising the price of lead, and he used his position to protect lead to his satisfaction. In consequence the price of lead has advanced with great rapidity. It is possible that Senator JONES refrained from speculating for a rise in lead. But does any human being imagine that a Senator who is not ashamed to use his position on a committee to advance his personal interests is restrained by delicacy from advancing them still further by gambling in stocks?

D'ANNUNZIO AT ASBURY PARK.

According to that distinguished literary censor and student, Mr. ANTHONY COMSTOCK, the favorite author of Asbury Park this season is Signor GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO. This is somewhat surprising, as the literary tastes which prevail in the larger cities during the Winter are generally supposed to be represented at the Summer resorts, and we have not noticed the title of Signor D'ANNUNZIO'S "Triumph of Death," the only one of his works to attract much notice in this country, in any recently printed list of the "ten favorite novels." It is just possible, too, that Mr. COMSTOCK may be prejudiced in Signor D'ANNUNZIO'S favor. His strong belief in the potency of the translation of the Italian's gloomy and morbid tale has been rather vehemently proclaimed before now. He has not hesitated to class it with FIELDING'S "Tom Jones," and we should not care to follow him as far as that, though we must admit that Signor D'ANNUNZIO has a graphic touch, and a clear understanding of some traits of human nature.

To our thinking, though, Mr. COMSTOCK somewhat overrates both the merit of Signor D'ANNUNZIO and the vogue of at least one of his works in America. We have only feelings of scorn for those flippant and conscienceless reporters who dare to assert that some of the alleged readers of D'ANNUNZIO in Asbury Park are purely imaginary, figments, as it were, of the brain of Mr. COMSTOCK; and that the volumes sent to them by express fell into his possession. No, undoubtedly, if Mr. COMSTOCK says D'ANNUNZIO is read in Asbury Park he says what he thinks is true. Dr. DA COSTA may or may not find in this assertion that novel reading is a favorite pastime in the big New Jersey resort a further proof of his theory that morals are lax at the seaside in Summer. We hope the distinguished clergyman will not be tempted to bother himself about the quality of this particular novel, though, so as to judge for himself whether or not it can be classed as "elevating." That all novel-reading is frivolous is a good-enough working theory for any clergyman. Moreover, we do not think Dr. DA COSTA would find "The Triumph of Death" interesting.

Meanwhile, both Signor D'ANNUNZIO and his American publisher owe a lasting debt of gratitude to Mr. ANTHONY COMSTOCK. Until that illustrious maker of reputations took the matter in hand the Italian's books were a drug in the market. The make-believe decadents and the like who "wrote them up" in weekly journals of small circulation found them hopeless as a topic. Now Mr. COMSTOCK has taken one of them up and is pushing its circulation beyond that of a penny newspaper with plenty of crude pictures of ladies' footgear.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some of the gentlemen who are so busily engaged in inventing bullet-proof armor will have to go to Siam and make investigations. An English newspaper, in an article on the Siamese Army, says: "In one respect the Siamese Army is superior to every other, and that is in its elephant corps. Eight hundred of these animals, which are stronger though smaller than those of India, are organized into a special corps, comanded by a retired Anglo-Indian officer, and their heads, trunks, and other vulnerable parts are protected against bullets by india-rubber armor." This armor requires looking into, or shooting into.

—The "Peculiar People" is the title of an English sect which resembles the Christian Scientists. When one of the "Peculiar People" is sick, his friends send for the Elder, who lays hands on the afflicted one and offers prayer. Sometimes these brethren anoint the sick with oil, and trust in the Lord. It is plain that their faith differs somewhat from that of the Christian Scientists, who do not believe that there is any sickness except in the evil imaginings of the sinner. But there is one thing in which these two forms of religion are precisely alike. Serious sickness is generally followed by a Coroner's inquest.

—There was an earthquake in Calcutta on June 14, and it occurred simply to give the staff of The Indian Daily News an opportunity to show that they were genuine newspaper men. That earthquake generally used up Calcutta, and The News office, too, but the paper came out the next day, and was a good paper at that. The editor writes: "At a late hour on Sunday night we were compelled to stop all work and seek another press in order to bring out even a four-page paper, as our premises were condemned by a surveyor as totally unfit for habitation; the rain added to our difficulties, which were already sufficiently great. When the forms were going to press one of them accidentally broke, hence the absence of the third page." He says that every effort is being made to secure a new habitation, and until this has been done he craves the indulgence of his readers. "We write," he remarks, "with a scorching sun blazing on our desk and in momentary fear of a few hundred tons of masonry crashing in on us." As The Times of India observes, "never, surely, were articles penned in such a trying position. The experiences of the most venturesome war correspondent pale into insignificance beside this incident." That is true. The issue described looked a little queer with its one blank page, but it contained a good story of the earthquake and a fair amount of other news, which was published just as if nothing at all had happened.

—The Italian opera singers are usually described as "song birds." It is well that they are, for it seems likely that in a short time they will be the only song birds that come out of Italy, for the process of extermination is going on at a rate which alarms lovers of the feathered creatures. An Italian correspondent writes to a London paper complaining that it is the attempt to supply English tables that is doing all the damage. Millions of quail, he says, are netted annually, and being a sportsman he objects to such barbarism. He adds that the other small birds (called "larks," though they include every variety, and especially robins) are not sent so much in the Summer, but the enormous English demand for them in the cooler months is causing their destruction also. While only Italians, and of them a very limited number, "wasted their time," as DANTE described it, "in catching little birds" for their own entertainment and their own consumption there was no fear of the race dying out.

—Students of naval work might learn a good deal around this port to-day. The First Naval Battalion of this city goes out for its annual tour of instruction aboard two modern battleships, the Massachusetts and the Texas. The Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn starts up the Sound in ship's cutters. The Battalion of the East, New Jersey Naval Militia, will get under way in an old-fashioned sailing ship, the Portsmouth. Probably the members of the last-named organization will feel more like sailors, as they lay out and loose topsails, than the others; but in calm weather a cutting-out expedition from the Brooklyn Battalion might capture the Portsmouth, while in any conditions a single shot from the thirteen-inch guns of the Massachusetts would send her to the locker of the often-mentioned Davy Jones.

PERSONAL.

—Great Britain has celebrated the resumption of diplomatic relations with Venezuela by appointing a representative. The Queen has approved the selection of Mr. W. H. D. HAGGARD, her Majesty's Consul General at Tunis, to be British Minister Resident at Caracas. He is a brother of Mr. RIDER HAGGARD, the novelist, and has had close on thirty years' experience in the diplomatic service. Educated at Winchester and Magdalen College, he was nominated an attaché in 1868, and, after passing the requisite examination, was sent to Berne in 1869. He proceeded successively (with the usual promotions) to Madrid in 1872, Washington in 1874, Teheran in 1875, Vienna in 1880, Stuttgardt in 1881, Rio Janeiro (as Secretary) in 1887, Athens in 1886, and Quito in 1890. Since November, 1894, he has been Consul General at Tunis.

—FREDERICK ARCHER, England's famous jockey, was evidently a wit at one time. It is told that he went to a famous surgical specialist to be treated for badly smashed toes, injured by an ill-tempered horse. The surgeon examined the injury, which he pronounced to be of a grave character, and one necessitating a long period of complete rest. "How long must I lie up?" asked ARCHER—the interview, it should be stated, took place early in April. "Three months' rest, with careful treatment and proper diet, would be sufficient." "But what about the Derby?" asked the patient. "The Derby?" repeated the surgeon. "I must be there," said ARCHER; "I absolutely must." "Well, well," said the surgeon, soothingly, "take great care of yourself, and if you make satisfactory progress you might go." "Go? Yes. But can I ride?" "Well," said the surgeon, "you had better drive, I think." He had read the name upon his patient's card, but it had meant to him nothing more than a name. "You mustn't think me rude, Mr. ARCHER," he said, when his guest had explained his identity and vocation, "but I take no interest in any branch of sport, and I had never heard your name." "Well," said ARCHER, "I hope you won't think me rude, either, but till a friend advised me to consult you I had never heard your name either. And when I asked my friend who you were he said, 'He is the Fred Archer of the surgical profession.'"

—Mr. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS has made his first appearance on any stage. A performance of "The Little Minister," a dramatization of his own romantic novel by J. M. BARRIE, was acted, for copyright purposes, at the Haymarket Theatre, in London, one morning not long ago. The price of admission was $25, (according to the announcements,) and the audience comprised four deadheads. Mr. DAVIS appeared as Captain Halliwell, Mr. BARRIE fearlessly "doubled" the roles of old Lord Rintoul and Snecky Hobart, Mrs. BARRIE was Babbie, the gypsy heroine. Some of the characters were assigned to actors who will take parts in the play when it is actually produced in the Autumn. "Copyright performances" like this obey the letter but not the spirit of the English copyright law, which provides that copyright on a play can only be secured by public representation. The public is invariably excluded and the piece is simply rattled through without scenery or effects.

—The late HENRI MEILHAC was a typical Parisian of the old-fashioned sort. It used to be said that Brichanteau, in GONDINET'S comedy, "Un Parisien," was suggested by MEILHAC. Brichanteau never went "beyond the fortifications." The boulevards were his world. The bigoted Parisian of this type still exists, numerously. He is always a confirmed theatregoer among the best theatres of the world, though his judgment in matters of theatrical and musical art has often been at fault. He is a bon vivant, and a gossip—about Paris and things Parisian. Nothing exists for him beyond Paris. Yet even the bigoted Parisian will in time surrender to modern ideas and become a traveler and a citizen of the world. He no longer stays within the fortifications; he knows Nice, Monte Carlo, Venice, Dieppe, if not London or Berlin. He is developing, and his beloved Paris, by the way, is not quite what it was in relation to the rest of civilization.

CURRENT NOTES.

The late Henry M. Wetherill of Philadelphia left an estate appraised at $27,352, but of this amount $5,000 is the value set upon what is asserted to be a genuine Stradivarius violin.

* * *

The late Alexander Wheelock Thayer of South Natick, Mass., bequeathed $80,000 to Harvard University, the income to be used in aiding worthy and needy young men in their efforts to obtain an education at the college.

* * *

A ring set with diamonds and pearls, which was lost in a Cape May hotel a year ago, has just been found in the receptacle of the bolt of a lock on a bedroom door, where it is supposed to have been placed by one of the small children of the loser.

* * *

A species of fish familiar in St. John's River, Florida, and known there as "wapsies," has this week been found in Long Island Sound, near the mouth of the Connecticut River, for the first time, it is said, in the memory of old fishermen. It is not much of an acquisition, so far as edibility is concerned.

* * *

The Hon. John H. Reagan of Texas has finally written a letter, in which he says he is not a candidate for the nomination for Governor of the State and does not desire to receive it. He says he could not endure the burden of the canvass, nor could he incur the expense without doing injustice to his family.

* * * *

The tight rope ceased to be a novelty at Niagara Falls long ago, but a Wisconsin man wished to stretch a rope there the other day and cross the gorge. The Reservation Commissioners refused permission to him, as no shows are allowed on the State grounds. If he does any ropewalking he must go further down.

* * *

Trustee R. D. Sheppard delighted everybody connected with the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Wednesday by returning to the institution bearing in his pocket the bequest of $138,000 from Mr. Daniel B. Fayerweather's estate. To-night the Trustees are to meet and consider what shall be done to use the gift most profitably.

* * *

The postal authorities at Boston assert that 116,703 misdirected letters were handled in the Post Office in that city last year, and of these 70,293 were corrected and forwarded, 20,629 were returned to the writers, and 25,701, with which nothing else could be done, were sent to the dead letter office. The ultimate fate of the eighty others is not revealed.

* * *

There seems to be as earnest a contest preliminary to the special election for Representatives in Congress in the Fourth District of Indiana as if the fate of the majority vote in Congress depended upon it. There are three nominees, and the Democrats are confidently claiming that Mr. Holman's successor will be a Democrat. The election will be held in August.

* * *

Dr. James W. Tupper, editor of The Citizen, published at Philadelphia, the organ of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, has exchanged places with Dr. Frederick H. Sykes, Professor of English and History in the Western University at London, Ontario, Dr. Sykes becoming the editor and Dr. Tupper the professor. Dr. Sykes is one of the staff lecturers of the University Extension Society.

PLEA FOR PURE LIQUORS.

Men in the Business Undertake to Protect Themselves by Waging War on Cheap Grog Shops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The general consuming public must regard with some degree of satisfaction the fact that the attorney for one of the local branches of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of this city has taken in hand the question of investigating retail liquor establishments where spirituous drinks are disposed of at 5 cents each. This effort opens up a question of most vital importance, both as regards the public and the liquor trade. It is a well-known fact that men in the liquor business in the United States, whether distillers, brewers, wholesalers, or retailers, do not stand nearly as well in general esteem as men in similar lines of business in Europe. Their wealth is as great, their social qualifications are as good, and their intelligence as keen and alert as that of their European brethren, but, nevertheless, the fact remains that there is a disposition all the time apparent to look down upon the liquor trade and those identified with it.

In seeking a cause for this condition of affairs, it is somewhat difficult to arrive at definite conclusions, and it is not easy to say whether the circumstances mentioned are traceable to ignorance and bigotry, or to evils which have crept into the business and have become so extended as to very materially menace a large and legitimate industry, and one which contributes very materially to the support of municipal, State, and Federal Government.

The status of the liquor trade in the United States is anything but what it ought to be. It is for this reason that I commend the efforts being made by some of our retailers to down the evil of adulteration and the sale of poisonous liquors. It is somewhat astonishing that this evil has been permitted to grow to its present enormous proportions, and every intelligent person must regard it as anomalous that Boards of Health will display the most extraordinary energy in prosecuting milk dealers for even using water as an adulterant, without paying the slightest attention whatever to the sale of liquors which are known to be adulterated not only with water, but also with all manner of deleterious and poisonous substances.

Legal enactments are now in existence for the prosecution of such offenders. Sub-section "E" of Section 31 of the liquor-tax law of this State, as passed in its amended form, on April 20 last, makes it unlawful "to sell or expose for sale, or have on the premises where liquor is sold, any liquor which is adulterated with any deleterious drug, substance, or liquid which is poisonous or injurious to health."

The bottling in bond law, signed by President Cleveland on March 3 last, likewise makes provision for the prosecution of persons who shall imitate labels, refill bottles, &c., &c. It will seem from this that this system of selling spurious and imitated goods is fully covered by law, and that the evil exists because the laws are not carried out.

During the last session of the Legislature a couple of bills were introduced, known as "Pure Beer" bills, which were aimed to stop adulteration in the manufacture of beer. These measures were all very well as far as they went, and would doubtless have had some good results had they passed, but, to my mind, the matter which requires more attention is a check on the sale of deleterious wines, whiskies, brandies, cordials, &c.

There are wholesale houses and distilleries in this country which have grown rich by putting up cheap and inferior liquors and counterfeiting the labels of standard and reputable brands. These facts are well known in the liquor trade, and legitimate and honest men in the business have suffered in consequence of them for years.

To my mind, a discussion of the entire question is highly important, in the interests of the consumer, and other sections of the liquor-tax law dwindle into complete insignificance when this one is taken into consideration.

Police Magistrates of recent years, when dealing with cases of intoxication, have not hesitated to say that intoxication was not so much due to the amount of liquor consumed, but to its character.

Of course, a retailer, whether his establishment is on the Bowery or on upper Broadway, has the right to retail his goods at any figure he pleases, but if he does so at a price 100 or 150 per cent. less than do his neighbors, he is certainly open to the reasonable suspicion of selling adulterated or deleterious liquors. This, however, is merely a detail of general question, which is, as I said before, a highly important one, affecting public health and affecting the morale and perpetuity of a great industry, which represents the investment of millions and millions of dollars.

Apologizing for trespassing at such length on your space, and hoping that your valuable paper will lend its aid toward remedying these evils and forcing officials charged with the operation of our laws to do their plain duty, I remain, yours truly,

J. FANNING O'REILLY,
Editor The Liquor Trades' Review.
New York, July 20, 1897.

RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.

A Western View of the Substitution of New Bonds for Old.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

The new bond issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange in the first half of this year amount to less than a fifth of the average for the corresponding six months of the past twelve years, but the amount of new bonds substituted for old ones was more than double the average of the past twelve years. The new stock issues also are considerably less than the average, but the amount of stock listed to replace old securities was the largest on record, aggregating $240,500,000, or almost four times the average for twelve years.

In the past eighteen months $63,000,000 in bonds and $863,000,000 in stocks have been listed to replace old securities. These huge figures illustrate the rapid progress that has been made in reorganizing bankrupt companies and placing them in a solvent condition. In eighteen months railroad companies controlling 20,000 miles of railroads have been taken out of the hands of receivers, and there remain only 7,000 miles of railroads now under control of the courts pending reorganization.

The unfortunate feature of these reorganizations is that they are accomplished not by a scaling down of the aggregate capitalization, as they should be, but by an increase either in capital stock or in bond issues, so that ultimately most of the reorganized companies must inevitably go into receivers' hands again. Reorganization with increased capitalization is accomplished by the issue of a large volume of securities which are not to draw interest until a stipulated time shall have expired. Such securities, of course, have no value whatever except that which arises from the distant prospect of dividends or of interest. Reorganizing committees are always able to make a plausible showing of a prospective increase in revenues, which enables them to give a market value of some sort to such securities, and the gullible public accepts them. But in most cases there is only a slight possibility that anything will ever be paid on them. This is one of the many abuses of the corporation laws which have caused the loss of many millions of dollars of the savings of the people, and resulted in the accumulation of great fortunes in the hands of the shrewd stock-jobbers who have charge of the financiering of railroad companies. There is urgent need of some strict legislation to prevent such practices.

The small amount of entirely new securities issued during recent months simply shows that the owners of capital are not disposed to put their money into new corporation enterprise while there is such a large volume of old securities outstanding which bring in no returns to their owners.

Lincoln's Mother's Grave.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The recent correspondence between President McKinley and Gov. Mount, in which the former called the attention of the latter to the neglected grave of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln, has attracted attention from all over the country to the grave. It is on a hill of gradual ascent and right in the middle of woods, about a mile from Lincoln City, a little station on the Air Line Road, in Spencer County, Ind. It is inclosed by an iron fence, which separates it from a number of other graves around it, and has a neat headstone, which gives her name, age, &c. An inscription also says: "Erected by a Friend of Her Martyred Son. 1879." In order fittingly to honor the dead, the people of that vicinity suggest that the body be taken up by the State and reinterred at Indianapolis, or that the United States reinter it in some National cemetery. A one-thousand-dollar shaft could be placed over it where it now stands, and ten persons in a year would not see it.

For Love of Him.

From The Boston Journal.

Here is a true story of woman's devotion. A wife, older than her husband, awoke to the conviction that she was more and more addicted to snoring. She was confirmed in this conviction by thoughtless remarks of her husband. A sensible woman, she knew that she was not comely, and she suspected him of marrying her for her money. She was piteously fond of him, and she fought for his love. She went quietly to a physician. He told her the snoring was connected in some way with a catarrhal trouble, and recommended an operation. She suffered inconvenience and pain through the remedying, but she was rewarded when her husband said, "What's the matter with you, old girl? I haven't heard you snore for a week." All this happened a dozen years ago. The husband, a heavy, injudicious eater and drinker, snores at night, and even in his sluggard's chair after dinner. He snores so vehemently that guests wake in alarm, although they are a floor above. The wife listens without remonstrance. She loves, adores. He is her husband. And when her sister, visiting, said, "Louise, I don't see how you stand it," she flushed with anger and replied, "He is my husband, and I know that he is near me."

NUGGETS.

Fatal Occupation.

A district messenger "boy" eighty-seven years of age has just died in Philadelphia. After all, "it's the pace that kills."—Chicago Dispatch.

The State of the Case.

Edna—Mr. Wilkus says I'm becoming a desperate flirt.

Gertrude—Are you really growing desperate, dear?—Philadelphia North American.

Swift Conclusion.

Mrs. Snaggs (reading)—The giraffe has a tongue eighteen inches long.

Mr. Snaggs—The giraffe must be the William Jennings Bryan of the animal kingdom.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Trust Him to Do It.

A "trusty," according to the understanding of the term in Jackson County, is a prisoner who is certain to abuse any privileges which are accorded to him by the Marshal or jailer.—Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

Not to be Imposed Upon.

"You needn't leave us ice any more," said the newly married housewife.

"Anything wrong, madam?"

"Indeed there is. This ice is not nearly so cold as that mother gets."—Detroit Free Press.

IN FAIR NEBRASKA.

From The Omaha World-Herald.

If one would carefully maintain unimpeachable veracity,
He must not tell the truth about the glories of our State.
He'd be accused without delay of unapproachable mendacity
If of the crops the simple truth in fullness he'd relate.
But at the risk of gibes and jeers I'll prove our State's propensity
To lead the world in corn and oats, likewise the sugar beet;
And melons, too, that win the prize for soundness and immensity—
In fact, in competition this great State ne'er met defeat.

Nebraska leads the whole wide world in the matter of productiveness;
Her people are industrious and never mope nor whine
They are, too, noted far and near for their tending to constructiveness,
And in the way of hustling her good people fairly shine.
Her chicory is the finest grown, and her beets have saccharinity,
She raises sweetest apples, juicy peaches, finest corn;
The women of all other climes cannot touch our femininity—
In fact, we catch the cream of all that falls from Plenty's horn.

The world has wondered that her soil could show such great fertility,
But it has gathered richness from the snowy mountain tops.
And when its honest face is touched by men of strong virility
It laughs a golden harvest—it sings out in golden crops.
But just to recapitulate without inclining to verbosity,
Nebraska is the greatest State that man can hope to strike.
Toward the goal of happiness she's scooting with velocity,
And has the right of way adown the great commercial pike.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Turkey Accepts the Frontier Line of the Powers with Slight Modifications.

THE EVACUATION OF THESSALY

Servia Reported to Have Threatened to Pursue Turkish Raiders Across the Ottoman Frontier Unless the Raids Cease—Munitions of War from Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.—The ambassadors of the powers and Tewfik Pasha have agreed upon the frontier clause in the peace treaty.

The line drawn by the military attachés, and insisted upon from the first by the powers, has been accepted by the Sultan with slight technical modifications.

The reports that the Turkish forces have begun to evacuate Thessaly are confirmed.

FOR CRETAN AUTONOMY.

Djevad Pasha Starts to Confer with Admirals and Mussulmans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.—Djevad Pasha has started on a special mission to Crete. He left last evening.

The Palace party contends that his experience especially qualifies him to bring about an understanding between the Admirals of the international fleet and the Mussulman Cretans with reference to autonomy.

It is believed that Djevad Pasha is sent to Crete in order to mollify Mohammedan feeling at what will be regarded as the Sultan's yielding to the powers' Turkish frontier demands.

The question of the Government of the twelve Wallach villages is not expected to cause any difficulties, but if it does the Sultan will give the villagers who prefer Turkish rule settlements on the Turkish side of the frontier.

POWERS URGED TO PAY TURKEY.

Novoe Vremya Says It Is the Only Way to Have Thessaly Evacuated.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—The Novoe Vremya urges the powers most interested in the settlement of the Eastern question to pay immediately, on behalf of Greece, the whole of the war indemnity, as the only means of forcing Turkey to evacuate Thessaly, which is indispensable if the tranquillity of European politics is to be restored.

SERVIA MENACES TURKEY.

Threatens to Pursue Raiders Across the Frontier with Her Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.—In consequence of the recent raids by Albanians into Servian territory, the Servian Foreign Minister has informed the Porte that if further incursions take place the Sevian troops will be ordered to pursue the raiders into Ottoman territory and that they are now held in readiness at Prokouplye, prepared to start for the frontier immediately. The Servian Minister adds that in the event of another raid the Servian Government will decline all responsibility for the consequences.

MINISTER HATCH GOING HOME.

Will Leave San Francisco Aug. 19 to be Away Three Months.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister, is about to leave Washington for Honolulu on a leave of absence, expecting to return in three months' time. He has notified the State Department of his intention. He will sail Aug. 19 from San Francisco.

Inasmuch as nothing can be done toward the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty before the next session of Congress Minister Hatch will have ample opportunity to confer with President Dole respecting any modifications that may be desirable before ratification.

Czar Supplies Servia with Arms.

VIENNA, July 23.—A special dispatch received here says that the Emperor Nicholas has presented King Alexander of Servia with 40,000 Berdan rifles and 25,000,000 cartridges.

Turkish Troops for Crete.

LONDON, July 23.—A special dispatch from Vienna reiterates the statement that the Turkish Government is preparing to send thirty-two battalions of troops to Crete.

STRIKE ON THE MANITOBA.

Sailing from London Delayed by the Action of Her Stokers.

LONDON, July 23.—The British steamer Manitoba, which was to have sailed for New York yesterday, was detained in the Thames until this afternoon, owing to a strike of twenty stokers, who refused to work because of a refusal of the steamer's owners to employ more stokers.

FOREIGN GRAIN IN GERMANY.

Miquel Says No Decision Has Been Reached on the Former's Petition.

BERLIN, July 23.—In the lower house of the Diet to-day Dr. Miquel, on behalf of the Government, said no decision had yet been reached as to the proposal that a decree be issued temporarily excluding foreign grain, in accordance with the petition of the Farmers' Alliance, but he believed that Prince Hohenlohe would be compelled to regard such a decree as inconsistent with existing treaties, and therefore impracticable.

Nevertheless, he added, he must decline to stigmatize the proposal as mischievous, as requested by Dr. Rickert, because he intended to follow a policy of conciliation and to do nothing to accentuate party differences.

POLAR PIGEONS NOT ANDREE'S.

Denial that a Bird Was Found with "North Pole Passed 15."

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says that the report of the capture of a carrier pigeon in the vicinity of Tromsoe Island, near the north point of Norway, stamped with the words and figures "North Pole passed 15" is not true.

TROMSOE, Island of Tromsoe, July 23.—Andrée's pigeons were marked under their wings "Andrée" and "Aftonbladet," respectively. They were all numbered. Thirty of his birds escaped while he was wintering here.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Hamburgische Correspondent says that a thousand birds belonging to various pigeon-flying societies were released on the 13th inst. at a place about 280 kilometers northwest of Heligoland. Each pigeon had an aluminium ring on its leg inscribed with a number or a letter to indicate the year of its acquisition.

CHRISTIANIA, July 23.—It has been proved that the carrier pigeon found in the neighborhood of Soevde, in Rifylke, on Wednesday last, is one of those released on the 13th inst. at a place about 280 kilometers northwest of Heligoland.

Arctic Exploration Station.

LONDON, July 24.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard, in a long reference to the project of Robert Stein, the American, for the erection of a permanent arctic exploration station at the entrance to Jones Sound, says many arctic travelers, including Lieut. Peary, Sir George Nares, and Clements Robert Markham, approve the scheme.

French Crop Reports to July 15.

PARIS, July 23.—The official report of the conditions of crops in France, as compiled up to July 15, shows as follows:

Wheat is "good" in 27 departments, "fair" in 37, "passable" in 12, and "middling" in 8. Spring wheat is "very good" in 2 departments, "good" in 16, "fair" in 24, "passable" in 7, and "middling" in 1.

HAWAII IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Hogan Will Ask Under Secretary Curzon About the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Provision.

LONDON, July 23.—Mr. James Francis Hogan, Anti-Parnellite member for Mid-Tipperary, has given notice that on Monday next he will ask the Hon. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, whether the provision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to the effect that neither Great Britain nor the United States shall annex Hawaii is still recognized by both powers as of binding force.

BISHOP OF HONOLULU'S VIEW.

Thinks Annexation Would Be Unjust to the People of Hawaii.

LONDON, July 23.—In a conversation today the Bishop of Honolulu, who is now on a visit to England, expressed the following views as to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States:

"It is exceedingly unjust to the people of Hawaii, because they do not desire it; and if the United States takes the islands it will only be against the will of the people. Practically all the natives are disfranchised; the few who side with the republican Government have been compelled to do so for the sake of their families.

"Previous to the overthrow of the Government in 1893 I believe the United States might have acquired the islands without opposition. The annexation proposal is an immense surprise to the Hawaiians and to their sympathizers, and it seems incredible that the great Republic should not first have ascertained the views of the people before concluding such a treaty.

"Annexation will seriously injure British commerce, as the duties on British imports, which are now only 10 per cent., would at once be increased to the high tariffs of the United States.

"My view has always been that it is to the interest not only of Great Britain, but also of the United States, that the islands should remain independent."

A PROTEST FROM GERMANY.

Parisian Report that She Could Not Get Japan's Assistance.

LONDON, July 24.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says that Germany protested to the United States against the annexation of Hawaii by the latter country. Germany, the correspondent says, desired a triple control of the islands by America, Great Britain, and herself. Chagrined at the result of her protest, Germany sounded Japan, but the latter declined to be a party to any concerted action, believing that the United States would respect the rights of Japanese emigrants in Hawaii.

PANAMA SCANDAL SUITS.

Ten Deputies and Former Deputies and a Senator May Be Prosecuted.

PARIS, July 23.—The Gaulois says that the forthcoming report of M. Potevin, the Examining Magistrate in the Panama scandal, recommends the prosecution of former Deputies Hurard, Sarlat, Planteau, Saint Martin, Gaillard, Richard, and Rigaud, with Deputies Antide Boyer, Alfred Naquet, and Henri Maret, and Senator Levret.

SIR HENRY IRVING CLOSES.

Announces that He Will Produce a Play by His Son Next Fall.

LONDON, July 23.—The closing performance of the season at the Lyceum Theatre took place this evening. At its close Sir Henry Irving made a speech, in which he announced that he would produce in December a new play by his son Lawrence on the subject of Peter the Great, which will be followed by another original play by H. D. Traill and Robert Hichins.

CREW MASSACRED IN AFRICA.

Portuguese Gunboat Seized by Natives on the Zambesi.

LISBON, July 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Colonial Minister, Señhor Candido, announced that the crew of a Portuguese gunboat had been massacred near Chinde, on the Zambesi River, East Africa. He said the Government had instructed the local commandant to punish the rebellious natives.

A letter received here from Quilimane, Mozambique, East Africa, confirms the announcement. According to this letter, the gunboat was seized by Chief Cambulmba and his followers, who killed all of the crew and nearly all of the native soldiers who were on board, and captured two cannon.

POISONED TO GET INSURANCE.

Six Persons Convicted of Murders at Budapest.

BUDAPEST, July 23.—The trial of twelve women and two men charged with wholesale poisoning was concluded here to-day, and sentences were pronounced upon six of the prisoners. Four of them were condemned to death, one to penal servitude for life, and one to a term of six years' imprisonment. Of those under sentence of death, one was found guilty of having caused the death of four persons by administering poison; another was convicted of having poisoned two persons; the third of having poisoned one, and the charge of murder was proved against the fourth.

The sentence of penal servitude for life was imposed upon a man convicted of having killed his mother, and that of six years' imprisonment upon a prisoner against whom a verdict of murder was returned.

The crimes occurred in the Hodmezoevasarhely district. The victims were in most cases married men, who were killed by their wives, the motive for the crimes being generally a desire to obtain insurance money.

AMERICAN CHEVALIERS.

M. Cachard of New York and Mr. Haviland in the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, July 23.—The national fête list of honors includes M. Thiebaut, French Consul at Chicago, and M. Weill, President of the French Benevolent Society of San Francisco. They are made Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

M. Cachard, a member of the New York bar, and M. Haviland, an American, of the celebrated Haviland Pottery Works at Limoges, are also made Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

Hanotaux Entertains Laurier.

PARIS, July 23.—M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, gave a luncheon to-day to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier. Among the guests were Canadian Commissioner General Fabre, Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador, and Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, who is in Paris for a few days.

Six Lives Lost in the Elbe.

BERLIN, July 23.—A dispatch from Hamburg says that a boat containing forty-five employes of the Hamburg Engine Works capsized in the River Elbe to-day. Six persons were drowned.

Uruguay Peace Negotiations.

MONTEVIDEO, July 23.—It is announced that the peace negotiations between the Government and the insurgents instituted on July 20 have collapsed.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

BRUSSELS, July 23.—King Leopold to-day received Mr. Bellamy Storer, the new United States Minister to Belgium, and the latter presented his credentials.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Council of the Deutsche Bank has decided to increase its share capital by 50,000,000 marks, to be devoted to the acquisition of shares in the Bergischmaerkische Bank and the Schlesische Bankverein.

Kicked by a Sick Horse.

A horse attached to an ice wagon became sick from the heat yesterday and fell in his tracks at the Bowery and Broome Street. The Bergh society was notified, and it sent an ambulance to take the horse away. While lifting the horse into the ambulance Henry A. Fletcher, a workman of the society, who lives at 111 East Twenty-second Street, was kicked by the animal, receiving a fracture of the leg. He declined to go to a hospital, and was taken home in a cab by friends. The horse was afterward shot.

AGED COUPLE SAVED BY DOG.

Fire Started in Their Apartments, but They Are Rescued—Great Uproar Among Tenants.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Black, who lived yesterday morning at 148 Clinton Street, are probably the oldest of all the many married couples of this big town, and they were saved from death by burning by the vigilance of their little dog.

The Blacks occupied a room in the rear of the plumbing shop of their son, Henry Black, on the ground floor. At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning they were roused by the dog's frantic barking, and found their room filled with fire and smoke. Mrs. Black says her husband is 104 years old, and that she is just 100. He is a tall man, but very feeble, and his mind has gone, while she is small and light, and as active and alert as the average woman of fifty. Police Officer Frey of the Delancey Street Station, who was on that post, was attracted by the barking of the dog about the time the old couple awoke, and before they had realized what was happening he had kicked and broken his way in. He was followed by several men, and the gaunt and palsied frame of Mr. Black was quickly removed to a place of safety. The wife made her own way out. She and her husband sat on a stoop near by and watched the work of saving the building, in the upper stories of which there were eighteen families. Neither of them seemed to be excited or agitated. It is doubtful whether Mr. Black realized what was going on.

There was a great uproar and screaming and climbing about on fire escapes, and the tenants thronged into the hallways and up and down the stairs, while the fire engines came rushing along, with bells clanging and drivers shouting warnings to the mob that had already gathered. The old man blinked his red and rheumy eyes and looked at it all with the passive interest of a child. The firemen made short work, and soon had the blaze extinguished, after damage to the amount of about $1,000 had been done.

Mrs. Black says she had been up a short times before the fire, but had gone to sleep again. She thinks she stepped on a match and ignited it and returned to bed without noticing it. It is a fact which will be interesting to the anti-tobacco people that Mr. Black is a tobacco fiend of the deepest dye and at the age of 104 frequently gets up during the night to smoke and say his prayers. He is an orthodox Hebrew, and his pipe and prayer-book are the only things in which he seems to feel any interest. He carries matches constantly, and frequently drops them about. Mr. and Mrs. Black were taken to their son's flat at 58 Norfolk Street and made comfortable.

Mrs. Black, whose faculties seem to be as good as they have ever been, insists that her statement of the ages of her husband and herself is correct. She says she was twenty years old when she was married, and that she knows she has been married eighty years. She has been in this country seventeen years. She and her husband are natives of Kieff, Russia, and lived there until they came here. She speaks only Russian and Yiddish. Her husband was a peddler, and had accumulated some money. They have three children, all sons, and all in this country. The eldest of these is forty-five, but Mrs. Black says she had six children before him, all of whom are dead. When she was seen by a reporter yesterday her attention was concentrated on an infant grandchild, which she was fondling and dandling with all the affection of a young mother for her first baby. Her appearance was made rather incongruous by the coal-black wig she wore upon her closely shaven head.

Nellie, the vigilant little dog, sat under the old lady's chair and declined to be made a heroine. She has the supercilious countenance of the pug and the black and tan markings of the terrier.

YOUNGSTOWN CLOUDBURST.

One Man Killed by Lightning and Heavy Loss of Life by Flood Narrowly Averted.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 23.—The cloudburst which struck this city and vicinity at 7 o'clock last night was very disastrous. Carl Henry Mayer was struck by lightning and instantly killed, while his sweetheart, who stood near by, was badly shocked.

The Mahoning River rose two feet in an hour, and washed away several bridges. Crab Creek, an insignificant stream, rose fifteen feet in an incredibly short space of time, doing great damage in the lower portions of the city. Houses were washed from their foundations, and men, women, and children were rescued from second-story windows. Squaw Creek Park, a pleasure resort near this city, was practically wiped out of existence. It is estimated that the losses in this city alone will approach $100,000.

A great loss of life was narrowly averted at the Spring Common footbridge. People insisted upon remaining to watch the angry waters below, in spite of the fact that the structure was unsafe. Finally two policemen, with drawn clubs, cleared the bridge, which was swept away a few seconds later.

Reports from the rural districts show that the farmers suffered greatly. In Trumbull County, fifteen barns were struck by lightning and burned. Crops were destroyed and many buildings damaged, but no loss of life is yet reported.

THE SELMA LARSEN CASE.

William Charvell About to Leave New York—The Dinsmores Reticent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 23.—Coroner Bevier of Matteawan received a letter this evening from William Charvell, late butler at the Dinsmore mansion at Staatsburg, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the mysterious death of Selma Larsen.

Charvell tells the Coroner that he intends to leave New York to seek employment, but agrees to inform him every day of his address so that he may be found if wanted. He assures the Coroner that he is very anxious to have the mystery cleared up, and regrets that he made "such a fool" of himself in lying about the bottles of wine that he took from the Dinsmore cellar and gave to Miss Larsen.

Nothing has happened to-day to make the Coroner or District Attorney alter their opinion that the girl's death was due to natural causes.

These officials cannot understand why Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore and their family physician, Dr. Barnes, while apparently anxious to have the girl's death thoroughly investigated, are so very reticent in giving information about the case. To-day Dr. Barnes sent to the District Attorney a small package of powder that appeared to be either cosmetic or tooth powder, which was found in Selma's room. Little importance is attached to it.

Dr. Barnes also wrote to the District Attorney requesting him that, in case the jury finds that the girl died from natural causes, to have the viscera preserved and sealed for future investigation.

If the chemical analysis shows the presence of poison in the stomach, Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore and Dr. Barnes will be subpoenaed before the Coroner's jury to tell what they know.

Popular Fireworks Displays.

The pyrotechnic programme in preparation for this evening's entertainment in Pain's Open Air Theatre at Manhattan Beach promises to be as elaborate as any of its predecessors. In fact, in some regards it may excel some of them. Since by popular acclaim Saturday night seems to be selected as the chosen night of the week for the people to turn out in large numbers to see the Turco-Graeco war spectacle and to gaze upon the marvels of pyrotechnic skill, every effort is being made by the management to make the programme on these occasions more attractive than on ordinary nights. Whenever a hit is made with any particular bit of fireworks, a note is made of it, and it is sure to be introduced in the Saturday night programmes.

Smuggled Jewelry Seized.

Special Customs Inspectors yesterday seized a pair of diamond earrings, a lady's gold watch, a long gold chain and charm, an oxidized watch, twelve silver match boxes, eight pocketbooks, three pocketknives, four gold watches, three amber cigarholders, scissors, knives and forks, and bric-à-brac. M. L. Nickelsberg, a passenger on the Hamburg-American steamship Normannia, was the victim. Six watches were also taken from Francisco Bueso, a passenger on the steamship Britannic.

Despondent Baker's Suicide.

Charles Peck, a baker, of 346 East Forty-sixth Street, committed suicide yesterday at his home. For several weeks past Peck's business was very slack. He began to brood over his misfortunes, and while his wife was engaged in household work in the kitchen he shot himself in the head with a pistol.

A CRACKER FACTORY FIRE.

American Biscuit Company's Loss Estimated at $100,000—Firemen Had a Hard Fight.

Fire in the American Biscuit Company's cracker factory at 92, 94, and 96 Elizabeth Street, between Grand and Hester Streets, last night, gave the firemen a hard fight, and for a while it looked as if it was likely to spread to other buildings. The structure was erected thirty-five years ago and occupies a front of 75 feet on Elizabeth Street, with a depth of 100 feet, half way through the block toward the Bowery.

John Cunningham, the night watchman, discovered the fire on the fourth floor and called Thomas Grimes, the engineer, and some other employes of the place, who attempted to put out the flames with the apparatus with which the building is supplied. Their efforts proved unavailing, and they had to call on the fire department for help.

Owing to the delay when the engines arrived, a third alarm was rung in, for flames were bursting through the roof and from the windows of the top floor on every hand. The fire was a stubborn one for the department to handle, and for a time it seemed as if all the buildings near the blazing structure were doomed. The flames, however, did not get below the third floor, and adjoining houses were not much damaged.

The factory contained about 2,000 barrels of flour, and it is supposed that all of this stock has been ruined. Seven hundred barrels were burned on the top floor, and the water probably spoiled the rest. The valuable machinery is mostly located on the lower floors, and it is thought, is not badly damaged. Experts placed the total loss at between $75,000 and $100,000, although the official estimate of the police was twice the sum last named. The daily output of the factory was about 500 barrels of flour.

SAM SLOAN'S SHAFT BROKE.

Disabled on a Trip to Glen Island and Delayed Excursionists.

The excursion steamer Sam Sloan of the Starin Line, which runs to Glen Island, while on her trip to the island yesterday afternoon with about 400 persons, mostly women and children, on board, snapped her shaft when between Fort Schuyler and her landing place. There was some momentary fright among the passengers.

The big walking beam whirled the uninjured side wheel about so fast in the half minute before the engineer could get his steam shut off that it turned the boat out of her course. She drifted for some time, and finally anchored. Nearly an hour elapsed before the Howard Carroll of the same line came along and took off the passengers. They were then taken to Glen Island.

The disabled boat was towed down to the Starin repair docks, at Port Richmond, S. I.

ESTATE OF E. G. SPAULDING.

"Father of the Greenback" Left Over Two and a Half Millions.

BUFFALO, July 23.—The Commissioner appointed by the Surrogate to ascertain the value of the estate of the late E. G. Spaulding, the "father of the greenback," began taking testimony to-day.

The schedule shows that the estate is worth over $2,500,000. There is little real estate, the bulk of the property being in stocks and bonds. About a year and a half ago Mr. Spaulding gave $[illegible],000 to each of his three children, besides some valuable real estate which he then possessed.

His son, E. G. Spaulding, testified to-day that the three children frequently had been recipients of small sums, such as $5,000 or $10,000. He further testified that his father never had a set of books, but had kept the accounts of his business transactions in his head. The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, which Mr. Spaulding controlled, will be wound up with the estate.

IMMIGRANT MADE HIS ESCAPE

Got Out of the Barge Office Annex and Disappeared.

While Capt. Burke of the night watch at the Immigration Bureau and his subordinates were sitting on the front stoop of the Barge Office last night one of the detained immigrants lowered himself from a window of the second story of the annex in the rear, and running around the pier east of the building, vaulted over the iron gate into the street and disappeared in the crowds near the terminus of the Broadway cable road, at the foot of Whitehall Street.

Capt. Burke's attention was called to the matter five minutes afterward, and he sent men out to look for the escaped immigrant. When he went up to count heads in the detention pen in the annex a young German, who was known to have friends on Second Avenue, was missing.

The Captain sent a man up there to look after him, but up to a late hour last night the messenger had not returned. The Captain refused to give the name of the runaway.

A FAINT-HEARTED ROBBER.

Young Son of Congressman Howe Frightens a Highwayman.

Information was received in Brooklyn yesterday that Mrs. James R. Howe, wife of Congressman Howe, who is summering in her country home, at North Salem, N. Y., had an exciting encounter with a bold highwayman near Wilton, Conn., last Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Howe was out driving with her son, James R., Jr., sixteen years old. They reached the outskirts of Wilton, when Mrs. Howe decided to give the team a rest, while she and her son walked in the shade of the woods. Suddenly Mrs. Howe saw a well-dressed man stop in front of the carriage, and at the same time she remembered that her handbag, containing valuable papers, diamonds worth several hundred dollars, and a large sum of money, was in the bottom of the rig.

As Mrs. Howe and her son approached the man seized the bag and ran. He was armed with a revolver, and as young Howe overtook him he turned and pointed the weapon at him, threatening to shoot. The young man, with great presence of mind, shouted that he would do some shooting if the bag was not given up. The thief evidently believed that the young man was also armed, and dropped the bag. The thief disappeared in the woods.

Navy Yard Notes.

The torpedo boat Porter left the Navy Yard yesterday for a trip down the bay to adjust compasses and shake down the engines. The Porter will go to Newport to participate in the manoeuvres of the torpedo boats to be held there. She left just before the storm of the afternoon, but navy officers say that she can ride through a gale like a sea gull. It is stated in the yard there will be trouble before the Dupont is accepted. The Dupont is the new torpedo boat built by the Herreshoffs which made such remarkable speed on her trial trip. It is said that a report is now in the hands of Secretary of the Navy Long, which states that the Dupont's engines are in bad condition. The Texas, the New York, and the monitor Puritan will leave on Sunday for the rendezvous at Tompkinsville.

Dentists to Meet at Old Point.

There is to be an unusual assembling of dentists at Old Point Comfort, Va., the first week in August. The annual convention of the American Dental Association will be in progress at the Chamberlin while the annual convention of the Southern Dental Association is in session at the Hygeia. One of the principal objects in holding the two conventions at the same time and place is to endeavor to bring about a union of both organizations under one title. Efforts to effect this union have been made before, but they failed because a name satisfactory to the Southern dentists could not be agreed upon. Since the last convention progress has been made, it is said, toward an amicable understanding. The College of Dental Faculties will meet at Old Point Comfort during the sessions of the other conventions.

Henry Watterson to Lecutre Here.

Henry Watterson of Kentucky is on a short visit to this city. He and Mrs. Watterson will spend most of the time at Manhattan Beach. Mr. Watterson said that he did not care to discuss public questions at this time, as he had just gone through an experience of public discussion at the Kentucky National Democratic Convention. He will lecture at several places in the vicinity of New York in the next week or two.

COWBOYS AND OUTLAWS FIGHT

One of the Latter Killed and One Captured by Senator Carey's Men in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 23.—A desperate fight took place yesterday between Senator Carey's force of cowboys and a party of outlaws known throughout Wyoming as the "Hole in the Wall Gang," in which R. H. Devine, foreman of the cowboys, and Lee Devine, his son, were wounded, and "Bob" Smith, one of the outlaws, was killed, and "Bob" Taylor captured.

The "Hole in the Wall" party consisted of about a dozen desperate characters, who have made their rendezvous in an isolated locality in the Big Horn Mountains known as the Hole in the Wall. They have raided sheep ranches, stolen cattle, and generally terrorized Central Wyoming.

Early in July five of the outfit attacked the officers of the Bellefourche Bank, which they attempted to rob. They were driven off, and one of their members, "Tom" O'Day, was captured. The remainder of the gang returned to their hiding place in the mountains, but until yesterday attempted no fresh depredations. The band has always played largely upon the herds of Senator Carey, which range in Central Wyoming, and frequently sent word to the Senator's foreman, "Bob" Devine, that they would kill him if he attempted to round up the Hole in the Wall.

Consequently, when the round-up went out last week, it was prepared for trouble. Thirty cowboys were employed, all armed with revolvers and rifles, and a sharp outlook was kept for the rustlers. Yesterday, when nine cowboys were rounding up the pasture where the rustlers kept their stolen stock, they were attacked by "Bob" and "Al." Smith, "Bob" Taylor, and several other members of the rustlers' gang. The first shot fired struck Lee Devine, one of the cowboys, in the wrist. Foreman Devine's horse was shot from under him, and he was slightly wounded. He returned the fire and struck "Bob" Smith, giving him a fatal wound. The fight then became general, and fully fifty shots were fired by the two parties. The rustlers finally retreated, leaving "Bob" Taylor, one of their leaders in the hands of the cowboys. The cowboys abandoned the cattle they had collected and rode rapidly to Casper with their prisoner. "Bob" Smith, the rustler killed, was a noted cattle thief, who has defied the authorities for years.

ROBBED MAILS ON THE SAALE.

Postal Clerk Thielman, Who Lately Disappeared from the Steamer, Commits Suicide in Germany.

BOSTON, July 23.—Some days ago there appeared a story about the mysterious robbery of ocean mail that was en route for Hamburg and Sweden on the steamer Saale, which left New York May 16. A large part of the mail consisted of registered letters from Massachusetts. The case stirred up the Post Office Inspectors of the United States, Germany, and Sweden, and every effort was made to find the robbers. Suspicion was directed to the crew of the steamer, but soon after the discovery of the robbery a mail clerk named Thielman attached to the Saale disappeared.

Thielmann was therupon suspected of the robbery, and the German Post Office Inspectors made a vigorous search for him. Supposing that he might return to New York by another steamer, the officers in New York were cabled to look out for him. Several days later his body was found in the woods near Bremen, Germany, according to a letter received here to-day. There was a bullet hole in his head and a pistol by his side.

Thielmann was twenty-nine years old, and a trusted postal clerk. He received a good salary. The authorities so far have been unable to fix the amount of money taken, but it is said to be large.

CASES AGAINST T. W. LAWSON.

Boston Stock Dealer Enjoined from Withdrawing from His Firm.

BOSTON, July 23.—In the cases of Aretas Blood vs. T. W. Lawson and H. T. Lawrence vs. the same, Judge Dunbar to-day granted an injunction restraining the defendant in both cases from withdrawing any portion of his share or interest in the co-partnership of Lawson, Weldenfeld & Co.

The plaintiff Blood alleges that the defendant is indebted to him to the amount of $10,423, and the plaintiff Lawrence alleges that the defendant owes him $10,000.

Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. are dealers in stocks, bonds, and securities. The plaintiff in each case says that although the firm may be possessed of sufficient assets, yet if it is permitted to continue speculating it is likely that the property of Lawson and the assets of the firm will be wasted and diminished, and the plaintiffs desire to prevent this, in order that the debts due them respectively may be paid.

Mr. Lawson said that it was only one of many vicious attacks which had been inaugurated against his firm and himself by certain disgruntled persons, (copper kings, he termed them,) whose claims were based upon questionable grounds at the most.

The present claims are of some six years' standing, and Mr. Lawson considers them unimportant, and has little doubt that the injunction will be dissolved when the facts are known to the court.

More Stock for a Kings County Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—The Kings County Electric Light and Power Company certified to the Secretary of State to-day an increase in its capital stock from $300,000 to $1,000,000.

THOMAS C. HEALEY DYING.

One of the Richest Men of Atlanta—Came from New England.

ATLANTA, July 23.—The death of Thomas C. Healey, one of the wealthiest men of this region, is expected before morning. Healey came to Atlanta years ago from New England a poor man. By industry and enterprise he has built up an estate worth millions of dollars. He has attracted attention to himself by dressing peculiarly and inexpensively, but he is a popular man, whose loss will fall heavily on the community.

He probably owns more Atlanta real estate than any other person. He has a numerous family of sons and daughters. The sons are all wealthy, and nearly all the daughters are married to rich men.

JAMES W. McDONOUGH DEAD.

He Was the Patentee of the Process of Color Photography.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The death is announced of James W. McDonough, who was the inventor and patentee of the only known practical process of color photography. He was fifty-two years old, and for twenty years had labored to produce a real color photograph. In his developments in photography, Mr. McDonough had been original, and through his own efforts along new lines had attained a far greater degree of success that had been attained by the Lumiere Brothers, Scamoni, and other scientists in Paris. In Mr. McDonough's process a single negative is used, and the colored picture is produced by printing with light on silver paper, as in ordinary photography.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William H. Landers.

Capt. William H. Landers, foreman of Engine Company 42 of East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, died at his home, 494 Robbins Avenue, last Thursday evening from pneumonia contracted a week ago by falling overboard.

Capt. Landers was one of the oldest members of the Fire Department, and was a member of the old Volunteer Department. He entered the paid service Sept. 28, 1865, was made a Lieutenant Nov. 17, 1865, and was placed in command Dec. 24, 1870. He bore an excellent record, and had received honorable mention on several occasions for his bravery and efficiency. Funeral services will be held to-morrow.

Obituary Notes.

LEONIDAS D. COURCOULA, M. D., died Monday of heart disease, at his home, 150 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. Dr. Courcoula was thirty years old and a native of Greece, and had no relatives in this country. He had lived in New York for ten years past, and had a large practice. The funeral was held Wednesday at the Greek Orthodox Chapel, on Fifty-third Street. The interment was at Greenwood Cemetery.

Brownell Car Company Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The Brownell Car Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country, filed a chattel deed of trust this afternoon to Ford W. Thompson, trustee for the creditors. The total liabilities are understood to be $182,364.59, apportioned as follows: Notes, $37,761.86; accounts, $17,602.73; secured by deeds of trust, $137,000.

MARRIED.

COLLINS—BAGSTER.—July 9, at St. Nicolas Cole Abbey Church, E. C., by the rector, the Rev. Prof. Shuttleworth, Elijah William, second son of Henry Collins of Pawtucket, R. I., U. S. A., to Edith Lilian, only child of Robert Bagster of St. Paul's Chambers, Paternoster Row, E. C., and Brook Cottage, Shepperton-on-Thames.

COPPELL—CHURCH.—At Glendale, Kirkwood, Mo., on Thursday, July 22, 1897, by the Rev. Stephen H. Green, rector, Georgie Myers Church, daughter of George Myers, Esq., of St. Louis and Kirkwood, to Herbert Coppell of New York.

DIED.

FLEMING.—At Bellows Falls, Vermont, July 22, Samuel C. Fleming, in his 72d year.
Funeral Monday, July 26.

HALE.—At Cambridge, Mass., July 21, William Peabody, son of Emily José Milliken and Edward Hale, aged 2 years.

KEEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, July 23, 1897, Anna M., widow of the late George A. Keen, in the 80th year of her age.
Funeral services from her late residence, No. 985 Broad St., on Monday, July 26, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LITTLE.—On Thursday, at Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., Juliet Agnes, daughter of the late Charles Little.
Funeral services on Saturday from St. George's Church, Maplewood, N. J., on arrival of 1:30 P. M. train from New York; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

MAY.—On Thursday, July 22, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Lewis May, beloved husband of Emita W. May, in his 75th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Sunday, July 25, at 11 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

MAY.—At Dobbs Ferry, Thursday morning, July 22, Lewis May, President of Temple Emanu-El, in his 75th year.
Funeral services will be held at the Temple, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Sunday, July 25, at 11 A. M.
The members of the congregation are respectfully invited to attend.
MYER STERN, Secretary.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Temple Emanu-El, held on Thursday, July 22, the Vice President, Mr. James Seligman, announced, with deep emotion, the sad news of the death of the honored head of this congregation, whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas By the inscrutable will of Divine Providence our late, honored, and beloved President has been removed from our midst; therefore be it.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Lewis May the Board of Trustees and Congregation of Temple Emanu-El have suffered an irreparable loss. We vainly try to find words to express adequately the love and veneration in which he was held by each one of us, or to do justice to the services which he has rendered to this congregation as a member of the Board of Trustees for a period of thirty-five years, and as its President for thirty-two consecutive years, continuing his activity to the last.

The high position which Temple Emanu-El holds in American Judaism is pre-eminently due to his untiring and unceasing labor in its behalf. He exemplified by his life and his works the sacred teachings of our ancient faith, and as an earnest and withal genial and affable leader in Israel he exercised an influence on the regeneration and elevation of the social and religious life of our people as lasting as the granite of our sacred house of worship, whose erection was mainly due to his wide initiative, and will ever stand a monument to his memory.

Resolved, That we extend to the widow and children of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; we share their sorrow and feel their loss as of one near and dear to us all.

Resolved, That this board attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the chair which was occupied by the deceased at divine worship be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

MAY, LEWIS.—The Board of Directors and the members of the Hebrew Technical Institute are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of the late Lewis May at Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., on Sunday, July 25, at 11 A. M.
JAMES H. HOFFMAN, President.

TEMPLE EMANU EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—The members and seat holders are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies of our beloved President, Mr. Lewis May, at the Temple on Sunday, July 25, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order of the Vice President.
MYER STERN, Secretary.

THURMAN.—On Wednesday, July 21, 1897, at his residence, 107 West 86th St., William Thurman, M. D.
Funeral Saturday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WHITE.—On Thursday, July 22, Mary Ann, widow of Philander White, in the 94th year of her age.
Funeral at 53 East 25th St., on First day, (Sunday,) at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Interment at Troy.

Crematories are the cemeteries of the future.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Visitors welcome.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
BICHURKRAUT, Frank, 37	Cannon St.	40	21
BRESLIN, Mary, 707	Washington St..	9	22
BULIN, Bohuslav, 436 E.	59th St....	1	22
BLAKE, Richard, 22d St. and 2d Av.		74	19
BROUSSER, Martha, 5	Vandam St..	87	20
BYRNES, Andrew, 203	Bleecker St....	1	23
CRONIN, Cornelius F., 436	Cherry St.	32	22
CORRI

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

To the Four Per Cent. and Five Per Cent. Bondholders of the
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
and Six Per Cent. Bondholders of the
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
and Hocking Coal and Railroad Co.

Referring to our notice of FEBRUARY 25, 1897, further notice is now given to all holders of the above-described bonds that same must be deposited with us not later than AUGUST 14, 1897, in order to participate in any plan of reorganization. Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such penalties as we may determine.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private Wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

LEHIGH VALLEY
& Philadelphia Securities
DEALT IN BY
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 28th,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.
2 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
By order of Executors Estate of Robert Irwin, deceased.
$15,000 New York & Northern R. R. 1 Mtge. 5% Golds Bds., 1927.
$5,000 St. Louis & San Fran. R'way Co. 2 Mtge. Gold Bds., Series B, 1906.
$1,000 Chi., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5% Convt. Bds., 1903.
$1,000 St. Louis & San Fran. R'way Co. 2d Mtge. Inc. & Land Grant 6% Bds., Series A, 1906.
200 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. Prefd.
100 shs. Adams Express Co.
25 shs. American Express Co.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
100 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. Prefd.
100 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. National Lead Co. Prefd.
100 shs. National Lead Co. common.
100 shs. Keo. & Des Moines R. R. Prefd.
100 shs. Keo. & Des Moines R. R. common.
50 shs. Nassau Ferry Co. of N. Y.
400 shs. Kings County Fire Ins. Co.
115 shs. Eagle Fire Company.
150 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
200 shs. Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
45 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
By order of Trustees.
150 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Nat. Bank of North America.
75 shs. Nat. Park Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
100 shs. Phenix National Bank.
$1,000 Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Income Trust Certf.
5 shs. Trow Directory Printing & B. B. Co.
1,025 shs. Provident Savings Life Assurance Society.
15 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
20 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

The seekers after stock market reaction are an industrious lot. They keep valorously at their nagging tactics, they add daily to the short interest, and daily add also to their weird assortment of prophesies. Some day industry may get its reward, though it will take a big break to put market prices down anywhere near where the average reactionist can get out of existing short contracts even.

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The short interest in sight is much underestimated. It was large before the market started, it is larger now. Sometimes there have been quick changes in the personnel of this short interest, as losses have steadily accumulated, but even after the sturdiest of professional bear speculators had dropped out the shorts increased—each tired-out bear succeeded by two reactionists. In this fact there is much to account for some of the unusual phases of the current Wall Street situation.

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The market maintains its broader character. Sugar Trust figured yesterday for only about an eighth of the day's business. Transactions daily show better distribution. This is a safety sign. For a time, though a few conspicuous stocks rose sharply, there was a narrowness in evidence which was not encouraging.

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The Granger shares still had in volume all the transactions in railway securities. The phenomenal crop reports, the phenomenal world-wide market demands, explain this. There are cool-headed students of the crop situation who do not hesitate to declare their belief that Burlington, St. Paul, and Rock Island are all bound for par this year.

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Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, advanced ¼, and the 4s, 1907, coupon, and the 5s, coupon, ⅛. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123.

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In State bonds, $17,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 64½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Ref.	2⅝	Manhattan	½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1¾	Mexican Central	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅞	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Brook. R. T.	½	Mo. Pacific	½
Brook. Union Gas	1¼	Morris & Essex	5½
C., B. & Quincy	2½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	1¼
C., Mil. & St. P.	½	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
C., R. I. & Pacific	1	Or. R. & N. pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Pullman Car	1
Consol. Gas	⅜	St. P. & Omaha	½
Detroit Gas	2	U. S. Express	1
L. E. & Western	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Lake Shore	1	Wabash pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	⅝
Chi. Great Western	⅛	Ont. Mining	2
Del., Lack. & W.	⅛	Pacific Mail	⅝
Gen. Electric	⅝	Rio G. West.	1
Iowa Central	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Iowa Central pf.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Minn. & St. L.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	N., C. & St. L. con.	1½
A., C. & P. 1st	2¼	N. & W. con. 4s	1
C., R. I. & P. deb.	1½	Northwest. con. 7s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	St. L. Southwest. 1st	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div.	1	St. P. M. & M. 1st	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1¼	M. C. 5s	1
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s	1	San A. & A. Pass. 4s	1½
Ind. & N. J. 1st	1⅛	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s	⅛
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1	Western Gas 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. 5s, 1925	2	St. P. Term. 5s	1
Peo. & East. 1st	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1 per cent.

Time money, 1½@2 per cent. for sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $105,152,983; balances, $6,174,640; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $13,930.

Money on call in London, ½@½ per cent. Discount in the open market, 13-16 per cent. for short, and ⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—50@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—40@65c premium.

***

The money markets were again dull and featureless yesterday. Call money ruled at 1 per cent. throughout the day, even the smaller loans being made at that figure. Mercantile paper was in somewhat better demand than on Thursday, although there was no appreciable change in the volume of offerings. Time money is offered freely, and even at current low rates finds but few takers.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 50½@50¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¼@47¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 341,025.83 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27¾d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,005,748
Exports in the same period	24,273,166
Net exports	$22,267,418
Net exports, 1896	22,508,323
Net exports, 1895	11,975,028
Net exports, 1894	59,705,542
Net exports, 1893	60,609,073

***

On the Stock Exchange, 1,400 shares of Comstock Tunnel sold at .05. On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .12, 2,000 Comstock Tunnel bonds at .04, 2,000 Leadville at .12@.13, 500 Pharmacist at .11, 1,200 Syndicate at .06, 50 Standard at 1.50, and 1,500 Union at .05. On the Mining Exchange, 200 shares of Annetta sold at .42¼@.42½, 2,400 Miami at .33¼@.33½, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07½, 8,000 Cannon Ball at .01¼@.01, 500 Fanny Bar at .05, 100 Gold Cliff at .19, buyer 10; 1,500 Jefferson at .08@.07½, 5,200 New Haven at .02@.02¼@.01½@.02¼, and 500 Russel at .52.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,910,183, against $2,376,518 last week and $2,241,696 for the corresponding period one year ago. The value of dry gods marketed was $2,115,507, against $2,704,586 last week and $2,107,531 in the same week of 1896.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were in better demand in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ⅜, to 13⅜; Erie, ⅛, to 15½, and Erie first preferred, ½, to 37½. Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 102½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 54⅜; New York Central, ⅛, to 104¾, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 70⅜. St. Paul sold at 90⅝, Pennsylvania at 54⅞, and Reading at 12¼. British consols for money closed unchanged at 112 13-16, and for the account ⅛ lower at 112¾.

In Paris, rentes closed at 104f. 87½c. Exchange on London, 25f. 10½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 184.40, in Lisbon at 46¾, and in Rome at 104.70.

BRADSTREET'S CONVERTED.

"The widespread confidence that there will be a marked revival in general trade in the Fall continues to grow, and with it material evidence that it is well founded."

The foregoing statement will prefix Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day.

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Such an expression of opinion from Bradstreet's comes as a tonic surprise. It is one of the most noteworthy events of the week, so far as the business world is concerned.

Hitherto Bradstreet's has been conspicuously hesitant about admitting the existence of any tangible evidences of business improvement. That agency has persistently refused to allow cheerful sentiment to creep into its reports. It has presented only the cold facts as to the state of business, and has shown a disposition to keep away from hopeful predictions. And facts as given were not calculated to inspire much confidence in the condition of trade.

Bradstreet's report of only a week ago is an illustration of this. The agency then said:

"The dullest month in the industrial year is duller than usual notwithstanding improvement among potters and others. This is due to a reaction in iron and steel, prices of which are back to lowest points on record, a dragging demand for boots and shoes, and a threatened famine of bituminous coal.

"Manufacturers of cotton goods and their agents report trade slow, owing to higher cost cotton and low prices for goods. This has shut down a number of cotton mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. A fairly steady business in reported by Eastern manufacturers of shoes, but this trade at Philadelphia is dull, merchants hesitating to place orders. Western wholesale dealers in clothing report distribution unsatisfactory. Western bar-iron mills are already shut down, and if the coal strike lasts another week thousands of factory wheels will stop turning. This checks the stronger and more confident feeling in industrial circles which was so pronounced a fortnight ago."

This attitude of Bradstreet's has been the subject of much comment in Wall Street, and it has been a matter of disappointment to the bulls. Now, however, the agency has come around to announcing the bright prospects for business—the "material evidence" that the widespread confidence is well founded.

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Continuing, Bradstreet's will say to-day:

"Chicago jobbers in clothing, dry goods, and shoes, and manufacturers, there and elsewhere, of pianos, organs, wagons, and farm implements report that Fall business has begun, which is much earlier than usual. The distribution of general merchandise from St. Louis is a little less active, although trade there is favorable. Like reports are received from Pittsburg, notwithstanding dullness in iron and steel; Savannah, in spite of this being the busy season on plantations; Omaha, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, where merchants are feeling the influence of a prospectively large crop of wheat, and from Galveston and other points in Texas on the favorable crop outlook and confidence in an increased movement of merchandise next Fall. Demand for supplies for shipment to the Klondike gold region has made July the busiest instead of the dullest month in the commercial year at Seattle, and has had an influence on sales of staples at Tacoma, Portland, and San Francisco.

"The world's wheat crop outlook continues to favor the United States much as it did eighteen years ago.

"The outlook is that Russia, alone of all other wheat exporters, will be able to compete with the United States.

"The advance of more than 20 cents a bushel, compared with a year ago, in the face of a domestic wheat crop probably 100,000,000 bushels larger than last year, and the prospect for a continued higher level for quotations, owing to increased demand from importing countries, explain why the American farmer is to secure his proportion of the advance and the coming era of prosperity.

"That he is alive to the situation is indicated by a tendency to hold back wheat already harvested, notwithstanding higher quotations.

"Bank clearings throughout the United States continue to indicate a comparatively large volume of transactions, the total amounting to $8,089,000,000 this week—6.4 per cent. more than last week and 10 per cent. more than in the third week of July, 1896. When compared with the corresponding week in 1895, in the midst of the moderate boom which characterized the Summer months that year, this week's aggregate shows an increase of 18 per cent., and when contrasted with the like week in 1894, when general trade was greatly depressed, the week's gain is 42 per cent. A like comparison with 1893, during the panic, shows a gain of 12 per cent. this week, and compared with 1892, of more than 4 per cent.

"Price movements show no radical changes aside from those in cereals, wheat having advanced about 6 cents, pulling flour up after it, and Indian corn as well. Higher quotations are also reported for lard, refined sugar, and coffee, while silver, petroleum, cotton, and oats show decreases. There are practically no changes in quotations for iron, steel, pork, sugar, and print cloths.

"Unfavorable features include the continuance of the strike of bituminous coal miners in the Western and Southern States, which now begins to threaten the continued activity of industries dependent upon that variety of fuel, the practical stagnation of the Bessemer pig iron and steel billet markets, with prices as low as ever known, the shutting down of New England cotton mill machinery to reduce output and get rid of stocks on hand, and the unsatisfactory condition of the woolen goods market, owing to the relatively low prices of products compared with quotations for raw material.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 1,978,828 bushels, an increase of about 456,000 bushels compared with last week, for which shipments from the Ports of New York and Baltimore are largely responsible. The corresponding total in the like week last year was 3,073,000 bushels, in the week two years ago 1,265,000 bushels, three years ago 3,888,000 bushels, and in the corresponding period in 1893 it was 4,363,000 bushels. Exports of Indian corn amount to 2,298,579 bushels this week, contrasted with 2,723,000 bushels last week, 1,288,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 770,000 bushels two years ago, 256,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 1,587,000 bushels in the like week of 1893."

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R. G. Dun & Co. continue, as heretofore, optimistic. In their weekly review of trade to-day they will say:

"The end of uncertainty regarding duties on imports gives greater confidence alike to those who have opposed and those who have favored the change. The great strength in stocks, particularly in those of the Grange list, reflects assurance of heavy crops. The remarkable rise in wheat, notwithstanding that assurance, is based on heavy buying for export and belief that foreign demands will be large. To these must be added another element of confidence scarcely observed a week ago. The heavy increase in receipts of gold, whether from one side of the Alaska border or the other, swells deposits at the mints and in the banks of this country, and if the yield from new regions answers current expectations, may have an influence akin to that of gold discoveries in California. The one retarding force, the strike of coal miners, has caused closing of a few manufacturing works for want of fuel, but negotiations for settlement are still pushed with hope.

"With a radical change in foreign trade at hand, heavy imports and withdrawals of merchandise are important only because they strengthen the Treasury against any future wants. Exports of merchandise last week were $2,100,000, or 30 per cent. larger than last year, but for July show no material change. Foreign exchange is strong, payments for sugar and for stocks sold by London contributing, but prices for sight October bills show belief in a material decline. Commercial loans are in less demand, as preparations for the new tariff are over. Silver has fallen to the lowest point on record, as London is heavily on the losing side of that market also. There are possibilities of difficulty to individuals, growing out of heavy imports of tea, which will not be made dutiable and of wool which may not be readily marketed for some time, but the very low aggregate of failures marks a condition of health.

"Both because of the season and because of pending action on the tariff, industrial operations are waiting, and yet with an improvement which undable such circumstances is significant. The half yearly production of pig iron exceeded that of the last half of 1896 by 756,585 tons, but outside the great steel companies there is little activity at this time, though they are increasing their output. The Illinois Company has sold basic steel for export to Germany, a New York sale of hoops for export to Manchester is announced, and additional orders for Pennsylvania iron bars to England. Bessemer pig is a shade lower, with other quotations unchanged, but the demand for plates, sheets, pipe, and structural work is growing. Minor metals are in better demand, tin at 13.95 and lead at 3.15 cents, and copper is sustained at 11⅛ cents for lake by exports, though the June production was 19,633 tons, and that of the half year 108,651 tons. There is a general advance in boots and shoes, averaging about 1½ per cent., with a larger demand, as dealers lose hope of lower prices, but leather is unchanged, and hides at Chicago average 2 per cent. lower."

VAN DE POELE PATENT SUIT.

Wall Street's chief topic of comment yesterday was not so much the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the matter of the Van De Poele trolley swivel arm patent, but its presentation in certain publications.

The decision—as announced—created a sensation. It had a stock market effect. The quotations for General Electric stock reflected it. After selling at 35¼ to 35⅝ it broke to 34 on one interpretation of the published stories that gave one view of the decision. When these had been analyzed and explained there was a brisk rally to 34⅞, and the closing quotation was 34½. The dealings amounted to 10,215 shares, and the net change was minus ⅝.

After the market closed the decision was rendered even more lucid. It was stated that the announcements of it—as made—were misleading to the point of suggesting stock jobbing. They were entirely wide of fact in announcing a finality decision instead of chronicling a legal phase in a contest which may end a couple of years from now in the United States Supreme Court.

The decision, written by Justice Wallace, does not in any way interfere with the earnings of General Electric. It does not, moreover, legitimize wholesale manufacturing in competition with General Electric.

And the versions of the court's action do not touch on what interests the Street vastly—what General Electric's next move will be.

On this point all General Electric interests are mute, while it is an open secret that it did not enter the Hoosick Railway fight without due care for its ammunition wagon and a resolve not to surrender at the first parallel.

From its office in the Commercial Cable Building the Walker Motor Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, interpleaded with the Hoosick Railway Company, which is operated by the Walker single overhead electric trolley system, issued a commentary on the Appellate decision. Part of it follows:

"The annulment of the Van De Poele patent removes the last source of patent revenue from the General Electric Company's collection. Ever since the decision in the lower courts in favor of General Electric it has had a monopoly of the trolley business. There are in the field three large motor factories opposed to the General Electric. The business of these companies has been seriously hampered by the fact that they were able to sell motors only, and their customers were compelled to buy trolleys of the General Electric Company at the latter's own price. This decision removes the last obstacle in the way of their manufacturing all their own apparatus. As for the value of any patents on the underground trolley or third rail systems, no one with any knowledge would consider them for an instant. The third-rail system is as old as the art itself, and the underground trolley is a confessed commercial failure."

The General Electric Company made no formal statement on the decision. Its officers said that it was, if of any consequence, unimportant in that it does not affect any agreement on royalties between the General Electric and Manufacturing Companies. Besides, the Van De Poele patent has but a year to run.

Reading the statement by the Walker Company, Manager Hughes of the General Electric contented himself with saying: "Oh, that's nonsense. At any rate the decision applies in no way to underground trolleys."

George R. Blodgett of counsel for the General Electric Company would not personally discuss the decision, and went to Schenectady last evening. His views on the situation are, however, vouched for as follows by one who has studied the litigation:

"The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals is not final. It is a reversal of the order of the court below, granting a preliminary injunction. The taking of interlocutory testimony will continue in the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York. The case, if necessary, will be carried to the United States Supreme Court."

The Van De Poele patent case has been in the United States Circuit Court for Connecticut. Two years ago Townsend, J., decided in favor of the General Electric Company. This decision was final. General Electric in the Hoosac Railroad case obtained in the United States Circuit Court here a preliminary injunction from Coxe, J. This order was reversed in the opinion written by Wallace, J.

A SEQUEL TO 1893.

An explanation leaked out yesterday, showing how it has been that Chicago Great Western Railway shares have been traded in so largely around $10 per share. That figure represents some advance over the nominal quotation which ruled before recent activity developed in the stock; but it is no such increase as has been confidently counted upon by Wall Street men familiar with the property's new conditions.

It is now disclosed that a rather large quantity of the stock has been since 1893 under hypothecation with bankers here and in England who took the stock as collateral for loans to a New York man who had large interests in Chicago Great Western when the panic overtook and embarrassed him.

The current advance in the stock's market value now enables the bankers to liquidate the loan they have been so long carrying, and it has been the selling of these hypothecated shares which has been holding the market back during the last few days. Friends of the company say this embarrassment can be but temporary. The sales are in no wise suggesting any authority's estimate of the value of the securities; the sales are arbitrarily ordered for the one reason that around $10 per share the bankers are able to get back what they loaned in 1893.

VAST INTEREST SAVINGS.

The financial world has hardly yet begun to appreciate how great and general will be the gains to the railways of the country through the opportunities which are provided by the money market situation, permitting the refunding of bonds at lower interest rates. In this fact is one of the most potent influences at work for the betterment of investment values.

Apropos of this the New York News Bureau yesterday issued the following bulletin:

"We are authoritatively informed that a refunding plan in connection with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company on similar lines with that of the Chicago and Northwestern has been informally considered, and is likely to take tangible form before long. Such plan, at least in its present shape, contemplates a blanket mortgage, which will incude bonds to retire at maturity the first mortgage 6s, due 1917, amounting to $12,100,000. The Chicago and Southwestern first 7s to the amount of $5,000,000, which mature in 1899, are main line bonds, and will not be extended in any separate issue. The collateral trust 6s, of which there are $40,381,000, are redeemable now at 105 at any time, and the plan is expected to cover them, as well as the $4,500,000 debenture 5s, which are also redeemable at 105 and have a provision that they must be protected in any prior mortgage subsequently issued."

WALL STREET TALK.

President Coffin of the General Electric Company reaches London to-day. It is semi-officially admitted that one of the largest contracts ever taken by the General Electric Company is to be closed during the coming week, an important European railroad proposing to follow the New York and New Haven, and adopt the third rail system for moving heavy trains.

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For the first time in a long while representatives of the Gould interests here are talking unreservedly, confident of business improvement.

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Some Wall Street guessers are wickedly hinting that Mr. Russell Sage has got some Compressed Air Motor stock for sale. Mr. Sage didn't think much of compressed air until very recently; Mr. Sage now thinks that the elevated ought to be equipped with compressed air motors, and some Stock Exchange room traders think he ought to apply it to Western Union test office receipts. Anyhow, if Compressed Air stock is ready for distribution the present market ought to be able to take it. Peoria and Decatur and Whisky Trust are booming.

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Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—One bull pool in Canada Southern.

CHICAGO MONEY MAKERS.

Chicago has been more closely identified with the New York stock market this week than at any time since the current improvement in prices began.

Early in the week Chicago interests in the Sugar Trust pool took profits. These were substantial. It is estimated even that as much as $200,000 was taken out by three Chicago men, who got in around 115, and under the leadership of Louis V. Bell followed the stock up to its top notch at the first of this week. One of these Chicago men is on the Board of Trade. The other two are not openly in any speculative line.

Norman B. Ream kindled some enthusiasm a fortnight ago; Philip D. Armour is cited as more confident of business prosperity than for a year past; R.R. Cable and H. H. Porter are referred to by financial colleagues as taking more than hopeful views; George M. Pullman, whose opinions always command special respect, is also among those who do not attempt to disguise their encouragement over developing conditions.—Chicago Tribune.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	191	193
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated	⅝	⅞
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Brooklyn Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	73	73
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	172	175
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	155	165
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	39	42
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	43	45
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	27	31
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R.	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	152	158
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	109
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad	150	151
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Yonkers ferry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	81	81½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	75
Union Ferry stock	63½	64⅝
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	93	95
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	150	153
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div.	250	275
Grand Rapids Gas stock	69	70
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	260	260
Madison (Wis.) stock, ex div.	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	90	91
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf., ex div.	115	116
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	103½	107
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	80
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	109	110
Standard Gas, New York pf., ex div.	120	122
Standard Gas, New York 1st	114	118
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	74	78
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	101	102

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders	24	26
Barney & Smith Car common	9	11
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Ship Yard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	17	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	73	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	44	50
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	310	311
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	41	48
Union Typewriter	6	8
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	152	154
Worthington Pump pf.	80	84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	43½	45
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21	22
Trow Directory pf.	37	40

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Manhattan	215
American Exchange	118	Mechanics'	190
Broadway	220	Mechanics & Traders'	110
Butchers & Drovers'	100	Mercantile	160
Central National	160	Mercantile	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Exchange	112
Chatham	290	Metropolis	440
Chemical	4000	Nassau	150
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens	125	New Amsterdam	200
Commerce	240	New York	230
Continental	130	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	90
Corn Exchange	285	Nat Bank of N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	179
Fifth Avenue	5000	Park	256
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	205
Fourth National	170	Phenix	103
Gallatin National	310	Republic	145
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	170
German American	110	Second National	425
Germania	360	Shoe & Leather	91
Greenwich	160	State of New York	108
Hanover	330	Third National	25
Hudson River	150	Tradesmen's	100
Importers & Traders'	515	U. S. National	175
Irving	130	West Side	275
Leather Man'f'rs'	160	Western National	115
Lincoln National	750		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 23.—There was more firmness to the local market to-day than for several days past. There was an increase in activity also. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	27¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	64¼
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	7¾
Chicago Brew. & Malt. pf.	30
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	30½
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	49½
Chicago City Railway	241
Diamond Match Company of Ill.	144
Lake Street Elevated	14⅜
Int. Pkg. Co.	17
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.	41
Mil. & Chicago Br. Co.	8
Mil. & Chicago Br. Co. pf.	32
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	49¼
N. Chicago Street Railroad	233½
Street's W. S. C. Line	14½
W. Chicago Street Railroad	105¼
Lake St. El. 1 cts.	11¾
South Side El. Railroad	41

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 23, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14½	15	3,725	American Cotton Oil..	14⅝	15	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
65	65¾	682	American Cot. Oil pf.	66	66	65½	65½	− ½
115	117¾	115	American Express....	115	115	115	115	.....
13⅝	13⅝	3,754	American Spirits Mfg.	13¾	13⅞	13½	13½	.....
31¾	31⅞	1,405	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	32½	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞	− ⅜
144	144¼	55,957	American Sugar Refs.	142	144¾	141½	144¼	+2⅝
113	113½	1,250	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	112	113	111¼	113	+1¼
80⅛	80⅜	24,255	American Tobacco ...	79½	80⅝	78¾	80⅛	+1⅜
27½	28½	12	Ann Arbor pf.....	28	28	28	28	.....
13½	13¾	1,110	At., T. & S. F.....	13⅛	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅜	5,658	At., T. & S. F. pf....	25⅝	26⅛	25	26¼	+ ⅛
13	13¼	2,070	Bay State Gas.....	13	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	13,340	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	35	35½	34⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
117½	118	722	Brooklyn Union Gas ..	116¾	117½	116¾	117½	+1½
50⅜	51	400	Canada Southern	51	51	51	51	.....
69	69¼	130	Canadian Pacific	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	− ¼
18⅛	18¼	1,020	Chesapeake & Ohio...	18⅛	18¾	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
88¾	88⅞	37,697	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	86¾	88⅝	86⅝	88⅞	+2½
98⅛	98⅞	8,580	Chicago Gas	99	99	98¼	98¼	− ¼
9⅝	9¾	7,898	Chicago Great West...	10¼	10½	9½	9⅝	− ⅛
88¼	88⅝	41,245	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	88¼	88⅝	87⅜	88⅛	+ ⅝
141	141½	30	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	141⅝	141⅝	141⅝	141⅝	.....
118	118¼	2,603	Chicago & Northw...	118¼	118¼	117⅜	118¼	+ ⅝
81⅞	82	32,913	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	81	82	80⅞	82	+1½
27½	28	200	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	28¼	28¼	28	28	.....
18	18¼	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
3¼	3⅜	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
3¼	3⅜	655	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
40	40¼	120	Consolidated Ice	40½	40¾	40½	40¾	.....
88½	90	150	Consolidated Ice pf...	89	89	89	89	.....
169¼	170	1,020	Consolidated Gas Co...	166½	169	166¼	169	+3¾
113⅝	114	883	Delaware & Hudson..	113⅝	113⅞	113⅛	113⅜	.....
157½	158	100	Del., Lack. & West....	157⅜	157⅝	157⅜	157⅝	− ⅜
43⅜	44	250	Denver & R. G. pf....	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	13	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
28	29½	2,050	Detroit Gas	27	29	27	29	+2
119½	120½	40	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	.....
15⅛	15⅝	400	Erie	15¼	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
36	37	466	Erie 1st pf.....	37	37	36½	36½	.....
19⅞	20⅜	200	Erie 2d pf.....	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
34½	34¾	10,395	General Electric	33¾	33⅝	33¾	34⅛	− ⅝
123	128	8	Great Northern pf....	126	126	126	126	.....
4½	5	10	G. B. & W. deb. B....	5	5	5	5	.....
100½	101	1,433	Illinois Central	101	101	100¼	100¼	− ¼
34	35	7	Illinois Steel Co.....	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	.....
7	7½	870	Iowa Central	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½	− ⅛
28	29	340	Iowa Central pf.....	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
30¼	30½	1,500	Laclede Gas	30¼	30½	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
82	83	90	Laclede Gas pf.....	83½	83½	83	83	.....
15¼	15½	200	Lake Erie & Western.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
170	172	205	Lake Shore	171	171	171	171	.....
53½	53⅝	12,576	Louisville & Nashville.	53½	53⅝	52⅞	53⅜	+ ⅝
92¾	92⅞	3,285	Manhattan Con	92⅞	92⅞	92	92⅜	+ ⅛
112	112½	470	Metropolitan Traction.	111¼	112	111¼	112	+ ⅛
8	8½	200	Mexican Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
23¾	24½	300	Minn. & St. Louis....	24	24	24	24	− ⅛
83	84½	300	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	83½	84½	83½	84	+2
54¼	54⅞	410	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	54⅜	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅛
14	14½	2,815	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	14	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	35	7,507	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	35	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	23	10,055	Missouri Pacific	22¾	23	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
167	170	100	Morris & Essex.....	168	168	168	168	+½
35¼	35½	8,140	National Lead Co.....	35¾	35¾	34¾	35⅜	− ⅛
102½	103¾	817	National Lead Co. pf.	103	103⅜	103	103⅜	+ ⅜
20	24	100	National Starch 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	.....
88⅝	89	2,480	New Jersey Central ..	85¼	88⅝	85	88⅜	+ ⅛
102⅜	102¾	1,525	New York Central	102⅜	102⅝	102	102¼	+ ⅛
....	....	350	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf..	114⅜	115½	114⅜	115½	+1½
14¾	15⅛	582	N. Y., Sus. & West....	15¼	15¼	15	15	− ⅛
34½	34¾	1,500	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf...	35	35	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
29¼	30	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	4½	850	North American	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	14½	530	Northern Pacific	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅝	3,820	Northern Pacific pf....	42⅛	42⅝	41⅝	42¼	+ ⅛
2½	6	100	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	−2
15¾	16	410	Ontario & Western....	16	16	15⅝	15⅞	.....
21¼	21⅝	100	Oregon R. & Nav.....	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜	.....
57	58	1,293	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	56½	57¼	56½	57⅛	+ ⅛
17½	18	500	Oregon Short Line ...	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
81	81½	8,140	Pacific Mail	31⅜	31⅝	30½	31⅛	− ⅛
1⅞	2	58	Peo., Dec. & Evans..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....
14½	14¾	360	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14½	− ⅛
171	173	400	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	170½	171	170½	171	+1
23¾	23⅞	4,885	Reading	23⅜	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	− ⅛
50¼	50⅝	10,354	Reading 1st pf.....	50	50½	49⅝	50⅜	+ ⅛
29	29½	580	Reading 2d pf.....	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	− ⅛
22	24	105	Rio Grande Western..	22½	22½	22½	22½	−1
4	4½	50	St. J. & G. I.	4	4	4	4	.....
39	40	130	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
48	48⅜	2,140	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	48⅛	48½	47¾	48⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅝	1,075	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	17	17½	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	4½	100	St. Louis Southw.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	500	St. Louis Southw. pf...	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
66⅜	66¾	3,510	St. Paul & Omaha....	66¼	66⅞	65⅝	66⅜	+ ⅛
16	16½	600	Southern Pacific	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
9⅜	9½	1,078	Southern Railway	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
30	30¼	3,923	Southern Railway pf..	30½	30½	30	30¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	25	2,850	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	25¼	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	8,630	Texas Pacific	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
7⅞	7⅞	7,975	Union Pacific	7⅞	7¾	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
2½	8	100	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	.....
48	49	100	United States Express.	48	48	48	48	+1
7⅝	8	200	United States Leather.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
62¼	62¾	1,075	U. S. Leather pf.....	62¼	62¼	62	62¼	+ ⅛
10¼	10½	1,000	United States Rubber.	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
50⅞	53½	30	U. S. Rubber pf.....	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼	.....
6¼	6¾	665	Wabash	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅞	2,010	Wabash pf.....	15½	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
108	110	25	Wells-Fargo Express..	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	.....
85¼	85¾	4,901	Western Union Tel....	86	86	84⅝	85⅝	+ ⅝
1½	1⅝	1,000	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
Sales.....		394,290						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
2,000..... 79
Am Tobacco Co scrip
17,000..... 72½
4,000..... 72¾
2,000..... 74
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000..... 79¾
Atch, Chl & Pac 1st
10,000..... 28½
At, T & S F gen 4s
500..... 86¼
2,000..... 86½
18,000..... 86⅜
Adjustment 4s
6,000..... 52
6,000..... 52¼
2,000..... 52
5,000..... 51⅞
35,000..... 52
9,000..... 51⅞
57,000..... 52
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
20,000..... 80¼
10,000..... 80
Brooklyn R T 5s
20,000..... 90½
10,000..... 90¼
10,000..... 90
2,000..... 89⅞
4,000..... 89¼
3,000..... 89½
1,000..... 89¼
2,000.....
2,000..... 89¼
5,000..... 89¾
44,000..... 90
20,000..... 90¼
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
10,000..... 113⅛
15,000..... 113⅛
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
5,000..... 100¼
Bur, C R & N 1st
3,000..... 108¾
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
5,000..... 93⅛
1,000..... 93¼
2,000..... 93
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
27,000..... 37⅞
5,000..... 37½
34,000..... 37¾
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
4,000..... 12⅜
10,000..... 13½
27,000..... 13
Cent of N J gen 5s reg
15,000..... 111
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
20,000..... 78⅞
16,000..... 79
1,000..... 79¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s
11,000..... 110⅞
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
25,000..... 103
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
10,000..... 105¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
20,000..... 101¾
Chi G L & C Co 1st
2,000..... 103
Chi & N W cons 7s
5,000..... 147
Chi & N W 30-yr deb 5s
5,000..... 113⅝
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
2,000..... 106½
5,000..... 106⅛
10,000..... 106
Registered
10,000..... 104⅜
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
5,000..... 102
5,000..... 102⅝
25,000..... 102
2,000..... 102¼
3,000..... 103
Chi Term trust certfs
10,000..... 42⅜
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
5,000..... 95
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs
5,000..... 72⅜
Den & Rio Grande 4s
3,000..... 88½
Detroit Gas Co 5s
15,000..... 87
7,000..... 87¼
15,000..... 87⅜
5,000..... 87½
5,000..... 87⅝
8,000..... 87¾
10,000..... 87½
10,000..... 88
Det, Mac & Mar L G
1,000..... 18
Dul, S S & A 5s
5,000..... 101
10,000..... 101⅛
2,000..... 101½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
11,000..... 66⅛
24,000..... 66¾
6,000..... 67
10,000..... 66½
Erie 4s prior bonds
10,000..... 89½
1,000..... 89⅝
Ft W & D C 1st
2,000..... 66½
Total sales.....

Ft W & R G 1st
11,000..... 55½
10,000..... 55¾
33,000..... 56
18,000..... 56¼
Ga & Alab 1st 5s
5,000..... 102¾
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
2,000..... 70⅜
11,000..... 71
10,000..... 71½
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
1,000..... 81⅛
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
10,000..... 74½
10,000..... 74
L E & M So 3½s
30,000..... 103⅞
Long Island con 5s
1,000..... 117½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
11,000..... 83½
8,000..... 83¼
Mich Cent cons 7s
3,000..... 117
Midland of N J 1st
2,000..... 120½
Mil & St Paul Term 5s
5,000..... 112¾
Minn & St L con 5s
12,000..... 104½
Mo, K & East 1st
5,000..... 93
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000..... 85¾
4,000s20F..... 85⅝
3,000..... 85⅜
5,000s20F..... 85¾
5,000..... 85⅞
5,000..... 86
500..... 85½
1,000..... 86
5,000s20F..... 86
Mo, K & T 2d
7,000..... 63½
26,000..... 63¾
500..... 63
2,000..... 63⅜
12,000..... 63⅞
Mo, K & T of T 5s
10,000..... 70½
2,000..... 70¾
1,000..... 80
Mo Pac 1st cons
10,000..... 84½
6,000s20F..... 84½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
2,000..... 69⅝
Nash, C & St L con
1,000..... 101½
N Cent 1st reg
20,000..... 117½
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs
1,000..... 139
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
10,000..... 104½
N Y, S & W G M
11,000..... 82¼
10,000..... 81¾
Norf & W Ry con 4s
6,000..... 72⅞
4,000..... 73½
Nor Pac gen lien 5s
10,000..... 56⅞
2,000..... 56½
16,000..... 56⅝
3,000..... 56½
40,000..... 56¾
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
1,000..... 89⅞
34,000..... 89¾
3,000..... 89⅝
5,000..... 89¾
7,000..... 89⅞
Oregon Imp Co 1st
5,000..... 105
Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 98½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid
7,000..... 22½
Oregon R & N 4s
4,000..... 85⅞
4,000..... 86
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
5,000..... 89⅜
20,000..... 89¼
4,000..... 89⅜
16,000..... 89¼
Peo & Eastern 1st
5,000..... 72
Pitts, Ft W & C 2d
500..... 137
Reading Co gen 4s
10,000..... 83½
2,000..... 83¾
6,000..... 83¼
6,000..... 83½
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000..... 77¾
18,000..... 77⅞
Rome, W & Og cons
2,000s20F..... 120½
St L, A & T H 1st 5s
2,000..... 105
St L & Iron Mt 5s
2,000..... 80
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000..... 99
St L & S F G M 6s
5,000..... 113⅜

St L & S F 2d, Class C
6,000..... 115¼
St L S W 1st
5,000..... 70
1,000..... 69¼
2,000..... 69⅜
72,000..... 69¾
6,000..... 69¾
1,000..... 69¾
St L S W 2d inc
2,000..... 26
8,000..... 26½
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
5,000..... 105⅜
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
3,000..... 93½
St P, M & M, Montana Cent 5s
5,000..... 106
St P & Sioux City 1st
3,000..... 131¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s
50,000..... 60
5,000..... 59⅜
10,000..... 60½
10,000..... 60¾
10,000..... 60⅜
1,000..... 60⅞
1,000..... 61
10,000..... 60⅜
2,000..... 61
5,000..... 60⅜
5,000..... 60⅝
1,000..... 60¾
2,000..... 61
10,000..... 61
18,000..... 61⅛
2,000..... 61
5,000..... 61½
2,000..... 60⅞
10,000..... 61
18,000..... 60⅝
10,000..... 60¾
1,000..... 60½
4,000s20F..... 60⅜
15,000..... 60⅝
14,000..... 60⅞
Seaside & B H 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 60
10,000..... 60½
20,000..... 61
1,000..... 61½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
6,000..... 83
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000..... 97¼
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000..... 90¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000..... 90⅞
1,000..... 90¾
59,000..... 91
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000..... 93¼
4,000..... 93⅛
5,000..... 93
5,000s20F..... 93¼
5,000..... 93¼
5,000..... 93½
2,000..... 93¼
5,000..... 93⅜
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
15,000..... 102½
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
4,000..... 77
7,000..... 76½
10,000..... 76
5,000..... 76¾
10,000..... 77
Union Pac ext S F 8s, Trust Co certfs
4,000..... 94
3,000..... 94⅝
13,000..... 95
U P, D & G 1st
6,000..... 38½
5,000..... 38¾
31,000..... 38½
Virginia Mid G M, guarantee stamped
3,000..... 102
Wabash 1st 5s
7,000..... 104⅞
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000..... 71¾
5,000..... 71¾
25,000..... 72
Wabash deb, Series B
10,000..... 23
West Shore gtd 4s
6,000..... 109⅞
4,000..... 109¾
1,000..... 109⅞
Western Gas Co 5s
5,000..... 101
W N Y & P gen
1,000..... 47½
Wilkes & East 1st
1,000..... 94
4,000..... 94¼

Total sales..... $2,240,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	....	Col. F. & I. pf.	..	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	55	58
4s, r., 1907	111¾	....	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½	New Cent. C.	4	7
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112⅝	C., H. V. & T. pf.	20	80	N. Y. & N. H.	174	176
4s, r., 1925	124½	....	Com. Cable	169	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13⅞	14
4s, c., 1925	125¼	....	Consol. Coal	38	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
5s, r., 1904	113⅞	114¾	Den. & R. G.	11¾	11⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	34½
5s, c., 1904	114¾	115	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	Norfolk & Southern.	60	70
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	....	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	3½	Nor. & West.	10½	12
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	....	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	5	7	Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	....	E. E. I. of Brklyn.	108	110	Nor. & West. pf.	49	49¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	....	Ev. & T. H.	18	22	Rio G. W. pf.	49	49¼
			Ev. & T. H. pf.	25	40	R., W. & O.	119	....
Adams Express	154	156	Flint & P. M.	5	10	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	11	11½
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	F. & P. M. pf.	26	32	St. L. & S. F.	5¾	6½
Alton & T. H.	59	60	G. B. & West.	30	40	St. P. & Duluth.	21	23
Am. Coal	120	130	G. B. & W. Deb.	..	..	St. P. & O. pf.	75	85
Am. T. & C.	..	93	Ga.	40	50	Quicksilver	1	2½
Am. Tobacco pf.	110	112	Harlem	310	..	Quicksilver pf.	7	8
Ann Arbor	9	11	Homestake	35	..	Rio G. W. pf.	49	49¼
At. & Pac.	..	¼	Ill. Cent. l. 1.	93	98	R., W. & O.	119	....
Balt. & Ohio	10	10½	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	25	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	11	11½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	4	Joliet & Chicago	158	..	St. L. & S. F.	5¾	6½
B. & So. Ill. pf.	125	..	Kan. & Mich.	6¼	7½	St. P. & Duluth.	21	23
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107	K. & D. M. pf.	14	16	St. P. & O. pf.	75	85
Brunswick Co.	⅞	1¼	Kingston & Pem.	1	4	Sil. bull. certfs.	59¼	60¼
Buff., R. & P.	..	20	L. E. & W. pf.	65½	69	Sixth Avenue	192	198
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	60	Long Island	40	43	Stand. R. & T.	6	6¼
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	73	L. E. & St. L. pf.	¼	..	T. P. Land Tr.	6½	8
Capital Traction	54½	..	Man. Coal R.	110	115	Third Avenue	150	151
Central Pacific	9	9½	Man. Beach	5	8	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	25
Chi. & Alton pf.	162	..	Md. Coal pf.	47	60	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	45	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	1½	West. Union Beef.	8	9
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	99	Minn. Iron	45	49	Western Gas.	77	..
Chi. & Northw. pf.	163	165	Mobile & Ohio	19	20	W. & L. E. pf.	5	7½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	39	45	Nat. Lin. Oil	15	15½	Wis. Central	1½	2
Cleve. & Pitts.	165	..	Nat. Starch	5	5½	Wis. Central pf.	2½	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1						

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Business Done by New York and Brooklyn Institutions.

ALBANY, July 23.—The following abstracts are taken from the statements of trust companies doing business in this State, for the year ending June 30, 1897:

American Deposit and Loan of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$78,563
Stock investments, (market value)	652,059
Loaned on collaterals	5,817,735
Loaned on personal securities	8,887
Cash items	306,737
Other assets	125,126
Total	$6,989,502

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	500,000
Undivided profits	282,421
General deposits	5,938,457
Other liabilities	268,630
Total	$6,989,502
Profits for year	180,961
Interest credited	62,590
Expenses of institution	19,020
Dividends declared	15,000
Deposits, with interest	5,938,451
Rate of interest, per cent.	1½ to 4

Farmers' Loan and Trust of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$915,000
Stock investments, (market value)	6,758,400
Loaned on collaterals	17,787,299
Loaned on personal securities	2,700,000
Real estate, (market value)	1,000,000
Cash items	7,204,239
Other assets	1,076,208
Total	$37,451,188

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	4,589,856
Deposits in trust	31,697,325
Other liabilities	164,007
Total	$37,451,188
Profits for year	1,491,031
Interest credited	599,917
Expenses of institution	178,917
Dividends declared	360,000
Deposits, with interest	28,962,913
Rate of interest, per cent.	1 to 4½

Franklin of Brooklyn.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$585,100
Stock investments, (market value)	2,567,780
Loaned on collaterals	1,514,126
Loaned on personal securities	666,529
Real estate, (market value)	487,988
Cash items	1,555,668
Other assets	60,266
Total	*$7,377,586

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	932,676
Deposits in trust	201,749
General deposits	5,202,740
Other liabilities	40,421
Total	$7,377,586
Profits for year	283,646
Interest credited	116,849
Expenses of institution	57,226
Dividends declared	80,000
Deposits, with interest	5,145,575
Rate of interest, per cent.	1 to 4

*Includes $127 overdrafts.

Holland of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$11,234
Stock investments, (market value)	429,997
Loaned on collaterals	230,408
Loaned on personal securities	600
Real estate, (market value)	400,215
Cash items	39,525
Other assets	19,327
Total	*$1,141,044

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000
Surplus fund	55,368
Deposits in trust	32,618
General deposits	131,456
Other liabilities	421,602
Total	$1,141,044
Profits for year	35
Interest credited	3,750
Expenses of institution	23,764
Deposits, with interest	114,174
Rate of interest, per cent.	2 to 4

*Includes $742 overdrafts.

New York Security and Trust of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$136,700
Stock investments, (market value)	4,066,218
Loaned on collaterals	4,289,353
Loaned on personal securities	1,661,047
Cash items	5,443,349
Other assets	138,827
Total	$15,969,494

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,250,000
Undivided profits	235,104
Deposits in trust	13,451,741
Other liabilities	32,649
Total	$15,969,494
Profits for year	637,864
Interest credited	196,904
Expenses of institution	82,448
Dividends declared	160,000
Deposits, with interest	12,662,459
Rate of interest, per cent.	1 to 4

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
2d week July	$8,038	$14,968	$14,094
From July 1	19,522	29,228	29,650
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	961	961	961
2d week July	$67,193	$71,521	$56,601
From Jan. 1	2,076,969	1,971,813	2,183,762
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week July	$15,283	$17,248	$15,843
From Jan. 1	581,561	545,038	461,907
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,367	4,367	5,431
2d week July	$369,983	$416,991	$347,879
From July 1	704,678	843,945	629,471
PHILA., READ. & NEW ENGLAND for June—			
Gross earnings	$56,851	$61,786	$66,889
Op. expenses	37,144	41,548	49,311
Net earnings	19,706	20,238	17,578
Fixed charges	11,987	11,330	....
Surplus	7,719	8,902	....
For year ending June 30—			
Gross earnings	644,474	746,569	724,114
Op. expenses	450,422	545,995	522,452
Net earnings	197,052	200,574	201,662
Fixed charges	141,044	140,544	168,148
Surplus	56,008	60,130	33,519

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$235,701,748
Gold reserve	143,476,580
Net silver	32,515,364
U. S. notes in the Treasury	27,385,660
Treasury notes of 1890	31,726,406
Total receipts this month	1,909,610
Total receipts this month	28,483,718
Total receipts this year	28,483,718
Total expenditures this day	808,000
Total expenditures this month	42,068,000
Total expenditures this year	42,068,000
Deposits in National banks	19,332,399

National bank notes received to-day for redemption, $355,965; Government receipts, from internal revenue, $1,466,304; customs, $451,700; miscellaneous, $11,605.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Hudson River Bank of New York announces a dividend of 3 per cent., payable Aug. 1. Transfer books will be closed until Aug. 1.

The German-American Bank of New York announces a dividend of 3 per cent., payable Aug. 1. Transfer books will be closed from July 24 until August 2.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that deposits of Hocking Valley 4, 5, and 6 per cent. bonds must be made not later than Aug. 14 in order to participate in any plan of reorganization. Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such penalties as they may determine.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
830 Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝

BROOKLYN FOR SETH LOW

Walter B. Atterbury Will Desert Platt's Standard and Declare for Low if Split Comes.

THEODORE B. WILLIS'S STAND

Residents of the First Ward Intimate to Willis that if He Does Not Support Low Openly He Will Lose the Ward.

Several more interesting developments in the Worth-Platt affair in Kings County came to light yesterday, and among other things clearly indicated the increasing sentiment across the river for Seth Low.

The latest phase of the situation involves City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis and those of his supporters who want to defeat Worth by combining with Platt, and still pose before the public as supporters of Seth Low.

The turn in the tide was brought about in part by a secret meeting held by the Willis forces a night or two ago, the facts of which accidentally leaked out last night, and during which Walter B. Atterbury announced that if it came to a parting of the ways, he would be forced to desert the Platt standard and declare for Low.

Mr. Atterbury is a young politician whose influence is daily growing in Brooklyn. He is credited with holding his own ward—the Twenty-third—in his hand, and what he said threw Willis and his followers into consternation.

The meeting was called for a general discussion of the situation, and Mr. Atterbury said:

Twenty-third Ward for Low.

"The Twenty-third Ward is heart and soul for Seth Low. They will have no one but Seth Low, if it can be helped. If there is to be an alliance with Platt against Low, the Twenty-third Ward will have to be counted out. Even if the leaders desired it, the Twenty-third Ward is too independent to be delivered."

Just what followed in the way of discussion could not be learned, but yesterday Mr. Willis signed a new petition circulated by the son of Gen. Meserole, indorsing Mr. Low. Mr. Willis's name appeared in company with the names of County Treasurer Taylor, Corporation Counsel Burr, District Attorney Backus, and others.

Recently the residents of the First Ward, Seth Low's old home and the present abiding place of Willis, intimated strongly to him that if he did not openly support the Low boom he would lose his ward.

The significance of these warnings to Willis are held to indicate that, although he claims to be an original Low man, his apparent backsliding has alarmed the majority of the Low followers, and they propose to fight him tooth and nail should he ally himself to Platt to fight Worth, and through Worth Seth Low.

Theodore B. Willis's Position.

Mr. Willis's position since the publication of the so-called "inspired article," attacking Worth, has become unenviable, but he is disposed to maintain a bold front, and said yesterday he fully expected to be able to control the county convention.

"If there is any help extended to us from the outside," declared Mr. Willis, "it will make us all the stronger."

By "outside" Mr. Willis meant Platt, and many politicians are now wondering what stand he is going to take with the least harm to himself.

Worth's immediate followers yesterday maintained that the attacks upon him would have no effect except to solidify his forces. The story that Amasa Thornton had been sent by Worth to offer Chauncey M. Depew the Mayoralty nomination is scouted as ridiculous.

From present indications it appears that the fight will be carried into Platt's territory. It is known that Sheriff Buttling has had several conferences in this city lately with Platt's enemies, and the intention is that, if Platt proposes to "out the ground from under Worth's feet" in Kings County, a like attempt will be made by the Worth forces in this city. To bear this out, a remark made privately by Worth just before his departure for Saratoga is recalled:

"If Platt insists upon interfering in Kings," said Worth on that occasion, "I will cause him more trouble than he expects right in New York City."

It was announced, too, that Worth has recently consummated an offensive and defensive alliance in Queens County.

TENNESSEE'S NEW SENATOR.

Mr. Turley Has Won Reputation as an Orator and May Be a Prominent Figure in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—T. B. Turley, the new Senator from Tennessee, may become one of the prominent figures of the Senate. He is a small man, of dark complexion, with sharp, regular features and bright eyes, and almost as dark skinned as an Italian. Though he is forty-four years old, and was Senator Harris's law partner from 1874 until the late Senator ceased to practice, he looks not more than thirty-five. He never before has held office, and never has sought political position of any sort.

It was said just prior to his appointment that he would be a candidate for election by the Legislature, and that he and his friends had so informed the Governor. He says that there is no truth in this statement, as far as it attributes any declaration on the subject to him. He says the subject was not mentioned between him and the Governor, and that, of course, he would not have accepted the appointment had there been any condition suggested. He did not say that he would or that he would not seek election, but stated that he had never indicated that he would not do so.

He comes with the reputation of an orator. During the last campaign he made one speech in reply to Bourke Cockran's famous gold speech at Nashville.

INVITED TO ENTER POLITICS.

Rhode Island Democrats May Run Brown's President for Senator.

PROVIDENCE, July 23.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held here to-day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That, in case the resignation of President E. Benjamin Andrews is accepted by the corporation of Brown University, in the opinion of this committee, he should, prior to the election next April, be selected by the Democratic Party of this State as its candidate for United States Senator.

VIOLENT REMEDY CURED HIM.

A Jersey Policeman Restored to Health by a Lightning Stroke.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 23.—Policeman Schrope of Washington, Warren County, is telling his friends of his wonderful cure from rheumatism and dyspepsia, with which he had been troubled for months. During a recent storm, while he was standing on the street in the performance of his duty, a flash of lightning suddenly blinded him, and he fell to the ground more dead than alive. His blue coat was torn into threads, his "billy" was shattered, and his brass buttons were melted.

He says that since he revived his rheumatism has gone, and his dyspepsia no longer troubles him. But he does not feel like recommending the remedy to his friends.

Cornell State Scholarship.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 23.—Reports from the recent competitive examinations for the State scholarship in Cornell University show that John Hamilton Blair of this city, grandson of Ezra Cornell, received the highest rank in the State. He was marked correct on 240 points out of a possible 250, which gives him an average of 96 per cent. In the five subjects in which he was examined, Howard Earl Geer of Johnstown, Fulton County, a student in the Ithaca High School, and William Jonas Delamater of Hudson, Columbia County, ranked second, each receiving 239 points.

Massachusetts Gold Democrats.

BOSTON, July 23.—The gold Democrats have decided to hold a regular State Convention this Fall, and there will be a meeting of the State Committee on Aug. 25 for the purpose of fixing the date. Caucuses are to be called in every city and town for the purpose of selecting delegates to this convention.

CENTRAL PARK MANAGEMENT.

Complaint that Lawns, Roads, and Bridges Are in Bad Condition Is Denied by Commissioners.

A complaint was recently made that repairs were badly needed in Central Park; that buildings and bridges required painting; that the roads were in poor condition; that the lawns were worn out, and that the large lake should be drained for sanitary reasons.

Park Commissioner William A. Stiles stated yesterday that he did not think the Central Park roads were in bad condition. "Every year we have complaints of this sort," he said, "most of which are of no account. If any one complains of anything specific, I will go up and look at it. As for the lake, that is a question twenty-five years old which successive Park Boards have dealt with. We have just finished draining the upper lake, removing two feet of deposit from its bottom and facing its edge with rubble stone. No one has said anything about that. The large lake is muddy now because of a lack of water, and we don't know where to get the water. I do not think it unhealthy, and this board cannot be expected to drain it, as we shall go out of office shortly, and it would be a job of two or three years."

When asked as to the cost of such an undertaking, Commissioner Stiles replied that he did not know whether it would be $5,000 or $500,000.

Ex-Mayor Smith Ely said: "Although I am a Park Commissioner, I sometimes walk through the park in my capacity as a private citizen, and then I make just such criticisms on the board as this. Some of the roads do need repairs, and the grass is bad in spots. These matters are all in charge of Mr. Parsons, who has been an excellent Superintendent under several administrations, and I presume he makes his repairs where they are most needed. The department is handicapped by a lack of funds and an insufficient force. Some of the men now are working on half time. The draining of the large lake is a part of the whole drainage system of New York, which could not be changed without costing the city many millions of dollars. It was devised years ago by eminent landscape gardeners, whose successors have always approved their work, and it cannot, I believe, be improved. I have visited the chief parks in Europe and this country, and consider the drainage system of Central Park as good as any. At this season of the year certain vegetable growths appear on its surface. I have just returned from the lake in Northern New Jersey where I fish, and it has the same growths. They are unsightly, but wholesome."

Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger said he did not think the complainant knew what he was talking about. He also commended the system by which the large lake is drained, and said that it was thoroughly cleaned five or six years ago. "The lake at One Hundred and Fourth Street has lately been drained and the edges paved," he added.

THE MELZINGAH VERDICT.

Jury Finds the Matteawan and Fishkill Water Company Responsible for the Disaster.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 23.—The jury which has been investigating the flood caused by the bursting of the Melzingah dams, and which caused the death of seven persons, finished the inquest at Matteawan to-day and returned to Coroner Bevier a verdict holding the Matteawan and Fishkill Water Company responsible for the disaster.

When the jury met, the stenographer's minutes of the testimony taken at the previous hearings were given to the foreman. The jury deliberated for two hours behind closed doors, there being considerable difference of opinion among them. Some of the jurors wanted to hold the officers of the company for criminal negligence, but others would not agree to that proposition. The jury finally compromised on the following verdict, which all of the jurors signed:

"We find that Mrs. John Conroy, Mrs. Mary Ferry, William Ferry, John Sruka, Philomena Deluka, John Conroy, and Julia Conroy came to their deaths in the flood in Melzingah Brook, town of Fishkill, County of Dutchess, on the morning of July 14, 1897; that the cause of the flood was the breaking of the dams of the Fishkill and Matteawan Water Company, which were situated on the said brook, near the top of the mountain, and used to supply the villages of Matteawan and Fishkill Landing, in said town and county; that from the evidence produced to this said jury, we are of the opinion that said Fishkill and Matteawan Water Company were in a large measure responsible, in so much as they maintained said dams that were in a dangerous and unsafe condition at the time of the accident by reason of there not being sufficient overflow or spillway to carry off the surplus water at the time of freshets or heavy rainfalls such as prevailed on July 12, 13, and 14 last. We also censure the said water company for not providing a competent watchman for said dams, especially in the time of high water, to prevent, if possible, any accidents, or, in case of any danger, to notify the people living in the valley below of any impending danger."

As the jury did not hold the officers of the company for criminal negligence, it is thought that the Grand Jury will take no action against the officials of the company. The company has been sued, however, in civil proceedings, by Frank Timoney, whose brickyard was ruined by the flood and by the heirs-at-law of some of the victims.

BIG INDEMNITY TO FRANKFORT.

New York Central Railroad Agrees to Reimburse It for the Removal of West Shore Shops.

UTICA, N. Y., July 23.—Since the discontinuance of work in the West Shore Railroad shops at Frankfort last Spring, a committee of citizens has met the officials of the New York Central Railroad to secure some indemnity for the town's losses. The Frankfort people subscribed $77,000 for the purchase of the lands on which the shops were erected, and the village bonded itself for $16,000 for a schoolhouse and $58,000 for water works, expecting that the men who worked in the shops would pay for the improvements in taxes.

The final conference was held with President Depew by the committee in New York on Tuesday, and the railroad company agreed to give the citizens of Frankfort full control of the railroad shops in that village not now occupied, with the privilege of leasing them for a term of ninety-nine years to any individual or corporation approved by the company for manufacturing purposes, and all lands not occupied are also given in like manner to be utilized as sites for the erection of buildings to be used in manufacture.

The company also agreed to pay one-third the bonded indebtedness on the Frankfort water works, and the total bonded indebtedness on the new school building, making a total of over $35,000. In case of breach of contract a forfeiture amounting to over $100,000 is to be paid to the village for damages.

The committee will make a formal report of the work accomplished at a public meeting this evening.

FOURTH ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

Jerred Tries to Drown Himself at Camden for Unrequited Love.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23.—For the fourth time St. Pierre Jerred to-day tried to drown himself because a servant girl refused to marry him. Two years ago he made two attempts.

To-day he tried to jump off the bridge into Cooper's Creek, and fought with the bridge tenders who stopped him.

CHICAGO MEN RELEASE GOODS.

Anticipating New Tariff Law, They Take Tobacco from Bond.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—In anticipation of the passage of the new tariff law, Chicago tobacco buyers have paid a large amount of money into Uncle Sam's local coffers in order to avoid paying the increased duty of 35 cents on the thousands of pounds now in storage in the city. It is expected there will not be a pound of Sumatra tobacco in the city on which the duty has not been paid by the time the new schedule goes into effect. One Custom House broker alone released 400 bales today, thus saving the dealers $35,000.

Adolph Sutter, a large dealer, said: "To my mind, the increased duty on Sumatra will affect the manufacturers more than anybody else. The cigar makers will use slightly inferior materials in their goods, and the price will remain about the same. The smoker will suffer in buying poorer cigars at the same price."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Baltimore and Ohio Receivers Sustained in Two Decisions by Federal Judges.

RIGHTS OF TRUSTEES TO SUE

They Should Not Attempt to Gain Possession of the Chicago Division Without First Applying to the Circuit Court for Maryland.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were sustained to-day in two decisions by the Judges of the United States courts for the District of Maryland. The first case was a petition by the receivers for permission to issue receivers' certificates to the amount of $2,800,000 for the purchase of new freight cars and locomotives. Circuit Judge Goff and District Judge Morris heard the argument and decided in favor of the petitioners.

In his decision, in which Judge Morris fully concurred, Judge Goff commended the management of the property by the receivers, and said that necessity was shown for additional equipment and the rolling stock mentioned in the petition. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had been deficient in this respect. The purchase of this additional stock would not increase the company's burdens; on the contrary, it would decrease them.

Judge Goff added:

"If I am not very much mistaken, it was shown that there were 4,000 or 5,000 cars that were absolutely disabled—I think in the neighborhood of 5,000 cars. There were over 200 locomotives that could not turn a wheel. A great deal of money has been expended in making repairs, but it has been demonstrated that a great deal of their equipment, then supposed to be in at least moderate condition, or in condition to be put into service, has turned out to be absolutely defective-dangerously deficient; and to meet the deficiency cars have been purchased, under orders of the court heretofore, and will be purchased now under orders of the court to be made under this petition.

"I do not agree with counsel in the idea that the receivers should not go beyond the equipment used by the railroad company at the time that the receivers were appointed and should not incur indebtedness beyond that and based upon that equipment. The argument to sustain the status quo, it seems to me, is carried entirely too far. It is the condition of affairs at that time the bondholders complain of and the stockholders complain of.

"The more particularly can we grant this petition as it certainly appears that to do so will cause a saving in the end, and that it will enable the railroad company to carry the traffic now offered along its lines, especially from the West to the East, without compelling the road to depend upon the favor of other roads, a favor that any day may be withdrawn, and the renting or loaning of their cars to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. A great company like this should not be compelled to depend upon the willingness of an adjoining, and probably a competing, line. And although it may not be a competing line to-day, it may be to-morrow, for cars for the purpose of enabling it to carry on its business."

At the hearing of the petition of Charles H. Coster, J. W. Brown, and James Bond, Trustees under the Chicago Division mortgages, after John G. Johnson and Francis L. Stetson, as counsel for the Trustees had presented argument to prove that the Trustees should be allowed to sue the Baltimore and Ohio receivers and thus get immediate possession of the Chicago Division from them, and after the courts had strongly intimated its assent, while Mr. Bond, counsel for the receivers, was resisting the application for leave to sue the receivers, counsel for the Trustees interrupted the argument to suggest that they did not care to press the application for leave to sue the receivers, if it was understood that they would no be in contempt of the court by bringing suit against the railroad companies and not the receivers. Mr. Bond decided that in his opinion they had always had a perfect right to sue the railroad companies, but no right to make the receivers parties so as to deprive the court of the possession of the property through the receivers.

Thereupon, Judge Morris, having stated what he understood to be the matters of which the counsel agreed, the court passed an order retaining jurisdiction of the Trustees for future action, stating the understanding that the Trustees might institute any suits that they might be advised against railroad companies, but not against the receivers, and that if in such suits they should obtain an order appointing a receiver of the Chicago Division, they might then apply to the court for an order giving such receiver possession; but that they should not attempt to obtain possession from the present receivers without first applying to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. This leaves the Trustees free to do what Mr. Bond conceded their right to do, such suits being open to defense on the ground that Trustees have no right to proceed until after ninety days' default, but there can be no disturbance of possessions of the Circuit Court for Maryland without first obtaining an order from that court. Counsel on both sides expressed themselves as satisfied with the order, but the lawyers who were in court not engaged in the case seemed to regard it as a concession to the position of the receivers.

Funds for Hocking Valley Railway.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 23.—Judge Taft of the Federal Court issued an order to-day authorizing Receiver Monsarrat of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway to issue $500,000 receiver's certificates to draw interest at 5 per cent., the proceeds to be used to relieve the receiver's notes outstanding. An order authorizing the receiver to pay claims aggregating $162,078.27 also was issued.

Railroad Men and Matters.

President James P. Edoff of the California Liquor Dealers' Protective Association is on his way East to confer with the officials of the Santa Fé Railway, and an effort is to be made to have set aside the rule forbidding employes to enter saloons either while on or off duty.

By order of court, the Evansville and Richmond Railroad has been taken out of the hands of a receiver and placed in the control of New York interests. The terminals of the road are at Elnora, Ind., and Westport. The line will be extended to Richmond, Ind., increasing it from 101 to 175 miles.

A probability of the not remote future is the forming of a plan to refund part of the bonded indebtedness of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. The bonds to be refunded are $12,100,000 forty-year currency sixes, maturing in 1917, of which $4,655,000 are coupon and $7,845,000 registered.

The Special Committee of the Southwestern Traffic Association which endeavored at its sessions at the Holland House to adjust the Galveston rate situation will issue its report at St. Louis on Monday. It will be an admission of complete failure. The only way to end the rate war, in the opinion of the officials of the Mallory and Morgan Lines, is to withdraw the Lone Star steamers from the Texas service.

Brookhaven Wants Great South Bay.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 23.—The Town Trustees of Brookhaven and the heirs of Egbert T. Smith are holding consultations regarding the purchasing by the town from the heirs of the title to Great South Bay. The courts have decided that Smith owned one-half of the bay, and the officials of the town decided to buy it if the land can be obtained at a reasonable price. The land under water is being used for the growing of oysters, and if the town secures the property it will lease the ground for a term of years.

A Rahway Treasurer Missing.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 23.—Eber Clay, Secretary and Treasurer of the Rahway Building and Loan Association, is missing. Mr. Clay disappeared a few days ago, and has not been seen since. No explanation is given as yet to account for his sudden departure. His affairs are being investigated, and the committee of the building and loan association having the matter in charge will make a report later.

Memphis Man Tries Suicide.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Louis Brandt, a Memphis man, who came here for treatment at the Touri Infirmary some time ago, shot himself twice with suicidal intent in that institution this morning, and will probably die.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Reported—A Broadway Lease—Two Sales at Auction.

Mrs. Rosina Vollhart has bought from the estate of Junius Lipman the seven-story apartment house, St. Beran, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 50 by 100. The price is reported at about $200,000.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Ottinger & Brother to Michael McCormick four lots at the southeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 100 by 100. The buyer will improve the property immediately.

Ferdinand Forsch has sold to James D. Edwards four lots, Southern Boulevard, 100 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, and to William Jeffrey four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue. Both sites will be improved.

I. J. & E. C. Geery have sold for Mrs. Lena Clark to E. E. Rowell the four-story brick tenement, 23 Jones Street, 25 by 100.

Henry Marks has sold to a Mr. Corey the three-story brick dwelling 115 Manhattan Avenue, 18 by 75.

Lewis C. Munster has leased for D. S. McElroy the entire building 1,424 Broadway, next to the Empire Theatre, and opposite the Metropolitan Opera House. The lessee is the proprietor of a well-known up-town restaurant, and the annual rental is $10,000.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to P. B. Russell, for $16,650, the three-story stone-front dwelling 77 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to F. W. Devoe, for $7,452, the plot on Edenwood Avenue, west side, 237.8 feet north of St. James Street, 75 by 106.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

First Avenue, east side, entire front from Ninety-fifth to Ninety-sixth Street, for a three-story brick and stone power station, 201 by 208 by 279.2, Metropolitan Street Railroad Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $350,000.

One Hundred and Third Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 50 by 100, Jacob Korn of 924 Madison Avenue, owner; Louis Korn of 37 Malden Lane, architect; cost, $50,000.

Mail Street, north side of City Hall Park, for a stone public structure, 42 by 33, city, owner; Cady, Berg & See of 31 East Seventeenth Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Morris Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 20 by 60, Hugh Feehan, owner; Harry T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $100.

Third Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 50 by 79, Charles Brogan of 1,208 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner and architect; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 900 feet east of Willis Avenue and north side, 900 feet east of Willis Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 75 and 25 by 70, Thomas Williams of 103 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; Albert E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $36,000.

King's Bridge Road, north side, 100 feet east of Nathalie Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 38 by 32.4, Josephine Kilpatrick of 301 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, owner; A. D. E. Saldern of 115 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 14 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, H. Blanchard Dominick of 14 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; H. J. Hardenbergh of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 209 to 213 East Twenty-third Street, to a six-story brick office building, with stores, Cass Realty Corporation, owner; Ralph S. Townsend of 27 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 33 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick office building, with store, Jane Falconer of 33 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; George Hoffman of 529 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 23.

AVENUE D, s w corner of 8d St, 15.7x 53; William Faust and wife to Ignats Korf $11,400

AVENUE A, 121, 24.4x70; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Frederick Wasshausen 7,500

BATHGATE AV, e s, 100 ft s of 179th St, 16.8x99.2x16.8x89.10; Mary A. Robinson to Mary J. O'Brien 1

BOSTON AV, n e corner of Teasdale Place, 29x94.3x27x104.9; Adolph Wasseman and wife to Lena Groenberger 1

CHERRY ST, 140, 24.6x156.7x irregular; John J. Sullivan to Benjamin F. Trumpy 1

CHERRY ST, 140, 24.6x156.7x irregular; Sarah A. Trumpy to John J. Sullivan 1

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 139th St, 25 x100; Susie T. Lyons and another to the Mayor, &c. 8,000

FORDHAM AV, s s, Lot 8, map of Levina E. Bell, 80x100x29.2x100; Nathan Bell to Genevieve Brown 875

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 55 ft n of 102d St, 40x47.6; Harris Fordinsky and wife to Absalom P. Bachman 22,500

LOCUST AV, n w s, 50 ft n e of 140th St, 23.3x100; Josephine Kolkmann to Michael Martin 6,700

LOTS 61, 62, and 63, map of estate of William Adee; William P. Rooney and wife to Mathew Smith 3,000

MONTGOMERY ST, 67 e s, 47.6 ft n of Cherry St, 21.10x85.7x25.4x87.5; Allen W. Ramsey and wife to Moser Arendtstein ..... Exchange and 250

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, s e corner of 121st St, 100.11x100; Marx Ottinger and others to Michael McCormack 100

NEWALL AV, Lot 128, A. and B., map No. 2, Olinville; also Lot 125, B. & S. ½ lot, 125 A, same map; Mary McLean to Eveline A. Griggs 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Ferdinand Forsch and wife to James D. Edwards 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 20.5 ft s of 118th St, 29.4x63.3x23x49.11; Matthew Callahan and wife to Donald K. Brown 1

WEST END AV, w s, 90.8 ft n of 92d St, 15x100; Henry E. Stevens and wife to Myron C. Burton 1

187TH ST, e s, Lot 40, map of Village of Olinville, 25x100; Wilder S. Buffum, referee, to Samuel V. Lane, executor 1,200

1ST ST, e s, Lot 40, map of Village of Olinville, 25x100; Samuel V. Lane, executor, to Winslow E. Shuzby 1

3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100.2x 105.6x100x95.6; Asa R. Davison and wife to Matthew R. D'Amora and another.. 28,000

3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100.2x 105.6x100x95.6; Myron C. Barton and wife to Asa R. Davison 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 54th St, 25.5x 100; Emlen N. Lawrence and others to Frederick N. Lawrence 1

8TH ST, n s, e ½ Lot 353, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Charles H. Smyth and wife to John F. Hyde 1

9TH ST, s s, 232.11 ft e of Avenue C, 24.11 x93.11; Bernard Friedman and wife to Katie Grosch 1

98TH ST, s s, 525 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; John Delahunty, referee, to Joan O. Baker 21,500

98TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; John Delahunty, referee, to John O. Baker 21,750

116TH ST, 510 East; Moser Arndtstein and wife to Allan W. Ramsay and wife 1

118TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 39 x100.11; Emil Muller and others to Otto Seiffert 1

123D ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; the Equitable Savings Society to Theodore Diederick 1

126TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 21x 79.11; Henry H. Yoost to Albert S. Farnum 25,000

140TH ST, 516 and 518, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30x99.11; Max Marx and others to Isma Schreyer 100

145TH ST, 472, s s, 62 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x99.11; Marcus Nathan and others to Elise Hanaing 16,000

175TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 154.6x25x152.2; Bartholomew McDonald, as executor, to Robert C. Rathbone 5,000

Recorded Leases.

GOTTLIEB, Morris, to Joseph Gross; 178 Stanton St, 9 years 120

KING, Bennett J., and another to James Burke; 2,231 to 2,237 3d Av, 5½ years 1,800

ROTHMAN, Anna M., to Henry Bohmfalk; 3d Av, 660, n w corner of 42d St, 10 years 2,220

VON RAMDOHR, Matilda, and others, executors and trustees, to Michelo Farnolo and another; 250 and 252 Elizabeth St, 5 years 3,600

WASSERMAN, Adolph, to Paulina Spire; Boston Av, n e corner of Teasdale Place, 2 years 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKERMAN, Bernard L., and wife to Charles K. Beekman; s e corner of Inwood and B Sts, 5 years $10,000

BAKER, John O., to Samuel N. Hoyt; s s of 98th St, 575 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 20,000

BAKER, John O. to Samuel N. Hoyt and others, trustees; s s of 98th St, 525 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 20,000

BERTINE, Edward D., and John M. Rauh to Almira J. Southard; 209 Willis Av, collateral 16,000

BULLENKAMP, Henry, and wife to Isaac Danenberg; 117th St, s e corner of Park Av, 3 years 7,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Samuel V. Lane, as executor of Alexander M. Lane; part of Lot 40, map of the Village of Olinville, (two mortgages,) 3 years and 1 year 1,650

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Ellen M. Chambers; w s of Prospect Terrace, 178.6 ft n of 12th St, 24th Ward, 1 year 400

CHISHOLM, Eliza T., to Rebecca T. Mathews; 15 East 65th St, 3 years 4,000

CHISHOLM, Eliza T., to John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c.; 15 East 65th St, 3 years 66,000

D'AMORA, Matthew, and John B. Pasca to Henry E. Stevens, Jr.; w s of 3d Av, 130 ft n of 172d St, if extended, 1 year.. 13,500

DE DORTICOS, Matilde P. to the Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 32d St, 7 East, 1 year 16,000

DEL GAIZO, Maria G., to Harry Overington; s s of Grenada Place, 76.9 ft e of St. George's Crescent, 1 year 2,000

DIEDERICK, Theodore, to Universal Trust Company of New York; n s of 123d St, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, installments 6,000

EDWARDS, James D., to Ferdinand Forsch; n s of Southern Boulevard, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 24,000

EDWARDS, James D., to Ferdinand Forsch; n s of Southern Boulevard, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 36,000

FONTHAM, Johanne F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 307 West 142d St, three years 6,000

FORDINSKY, Harris, and wife to Emily M. Lawrence, executrix, &c., of John Lawrence; 102d St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 3 years 34,000

FORDINSKY, Harris, and wife to Eliza Van Namee and Mary Voorhees; e s of Lexington Av, 55 ft n of 102d St, 3 years. 16,000

FORDINKSKY, Harris, and wife to Emanuel G. Bach; n e corner of Lexington Av and 102d St, 2 years 4,500

FORDINSKY, Harris, and wife to Lewis Z. Bach; n e corner of Lexington Av and 102d St, demand 4,000

FORDINSKY, Harris, and wife to Emanuel G. Bach; e s of Lexington Av, 55 ft n of 102d St, demand 2,225

FOWLER, Clarence M., and wife to De Lagnel Berier; w s of Willis Av, 50 ft s of 145th St, 1 year 1,000

FRANKE, William B., and wife to the German Savings Bank, New York City; n e corner of West End Av and 79th St, 125x102.2, 1 year 265,000

IRVING, Jennie R., to Elizabeth Stancliffe; n s of 237th St, 260 ft e of Kepler Av, ½ year 1,000

KELLY, Lillie E., to Robert Schell; 110 West 79th St, 1 year 1,500

KOREF, Ignatz, to William Faust; s w corner of Avenue D and 3d St, 1 year.. 7,000

KOREF, Ignatz, to William Faust; s w corner of Avenue D and 3d St, installments 1,400

LEON, Morris, and wife to Thomas B. Gale; 177 Bleecker St, 1 year 3,000

MacNICHOL, Bernard W., and wife to Mary McNichol; n corner of Southern Westchester Turnpike and Washington Av, s w s of Washington Av, 135.4 ft w of Southern Westchester Turnpike, installments 4,000

MARTIN, Michael, and wife to David Stevenson Brewing Company; n w s of Locust Av, 50 ft n e of 140th St, demand 5,700

MALLAHAN, Susan M., and husband to Payson Merrill; e s of Jerome Av, 28.6 ft s of Travers St, 3 years 3,500

McCORMACK, Michael, to Marx and Moses Ottinger; s e corner of Morningside Av East and 121st St, 1 year 60,000

MONJO, Ferdinand N., to the Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee of T. F. B. Morse estate; 75 West 134th St, 3 years. 7,500

OGDEN, James W., and wife to Mary Brenneman; s w corner of Lisbon and Cadiz Places, 3 years 1,500

RAMSEY, Allan W., and wife to David A. Mitchell; 508 and 510 East 116th St, (two mortgages,) 2 years 4,250

SIGEL, Fannie, and husband to Charles Wolinsky; 34 Willett St, 1 year 750

SCHREYER, Isma, and wife to Charles Dickinson, executor, &c.; 516 and 518 West 140th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years. 21,000

SMITH, Matthew, to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; Lots 61 to 63, map of the estate of William Adee, 24th Ward, installments 2,500

SPIRO, Charles, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 21 West 95th St, 2 years 14,000

SULLIVAN, Patrick J., to the Greenwich Building and Loan Association of New York; s w corner of Ryer Av and 180th St, installments 5,000

THORN, Leonard M., and wife to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; e s of 11th Av at the centre line of the block between 45th and 46th Sts, 4 years 6,000

VAN WINKLE, Isaac and Margaret K., to Edward H. Van Winkle; s s of 93d St, 36 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 2,000

WEIL, Herman, and wife to A. Sichel; 150 East 81st St, 1 year 1,000

WILKS, Mary, and husband to John H. Burt; 307 East 106th St, 3 years 1,250

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEEKMAN, Charles K., to Anne Hyland, guardian, &c. ..... Nominal

BULTMANN, Wilhelmina, to Henry T. Holtorf; three assignments ..... Nominal

DIX, Morgan, executor of John A. Dix, to Thomas Walsh, as trustee, &c., seven assignments ..... Nominal

FLETCHER, Andrew, and others, executors of Jane A. Colwell to Carrie E. Colwell ..... Nominal

HALK, Louise, to Mary E. Allen 2,547

HALL, Ernest, executor of Silas D. Gifford to Elizabeth Gifford ..... Nominal

RUTHERFORD, John H., and Margaret V., executors of James Rutherford, to John Hardy 5,000

THE UNITED GERMAN EVANGELICAL Lutheran Church in the City of New York, sometimes known as the United German Evangelical St. Paul's Lutheran German Church in the City of New York, to United States Trust Company of New York 80,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to trustees of the estate and property of the Diocesan Convention of New York 75,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 50 ft n of 180th St, 25x85.2; Earl Miller against the Metropolitan Building Company, owners; George H. Miller and Robert Pickens, contractors $24

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft n of 179th St, 50x100; John Kingston against William Van Antwerp and Charles M. Simmons, owners and contractors 156

BROADWAY, 194; William Klein against R. Rothschild's Son's Company, contractors 282

JACKSON AV, e s, 274 ft n of 165th St, 149x87.6; Thomas A. Hickey against Louis A. Schneider, owner; Raphael Lounge, contractor 115

NORTH CHESTNUT DRIVE, n s, Lot 96, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 40x100; Albert E. Tobie against Henry H. and Nathan F. Vought, owners; Thomas Harris, contractor 54

NORTH CHESTNUT DRIVE, n s, Lot 96, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 40x100; William C. German against Henry H. and Nathan F. Vought, owners; Thomas Harris, contractor 82

WATER ST, 380 and 382; Jacob Maisel against Hulda Wittner and Emanuel Glauber, owners; Nathan Weinstein and Abraham Siegel, contractors 154

WATER ST, 380 and 382; Wolf Oltarsh against Hulda Wittner and Emanuel Glauber, owners; Nathan Weinstein and Abraham Siegel, contractors 393

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of Signal Place, 25x100; William Clarke against Bernard F. Rush, owner; James J. Culliton, contractor 106

WESTERN BOULEVARD, 862 and 864 and 211 West 102d St; Gaites, Pearce & Co. against Rosenberg & Feinberg, owners and contractors 30

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of Alden Place, 75x100; Henry Muskat against Catherine E. Hart, owner and contractor 245

4TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of White Plains Av, 50x114; Thomas Pinella against William Bloomfield, owner and contractor 93

6TH ST, 740, s s, 221 ft w of Avenue D, 22x97; William Klein against Annie Nehrebeckzy, owner; the Rev. Eugene Volkay, contract

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 8:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional train Sat. 12:40 P.M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.

CULVER ROUTE.
Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

"The World-Famous Pleasure Grounds!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. pier, 8:45, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:00, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 P. M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:15, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A.M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 11:30 A.M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P.M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

—EVERY SUNDAY.—

ERIE SHOHOLA GLEN ROUND TRIP $1.

in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
Train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City, 9:45 A. M.
Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS ROUND TRIP 75 CENTS.

Sunday, July 25th, special express trains leave West 23d St. 9:40 A. M., 12:55 noon; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., 1:00 P. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M., 1:13 P. M. Choice of three express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M., 7:23 P. M., and 8:00 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 " Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M., RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c.
FARE for the round trip, $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent French woman as first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. 41 South Washington Square.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; country preferred. 210 East 50th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SHOULD YOU NEED A SALESMAN, LOCAL or traveling—clerk, manager, or any position whatever, address Horatus, Bayonne, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Good bricklayers at Sandy Hook; steamer Little Silver, 9:10 A. M. from Battery, N. Y., or C. R. R. of N. J., to Highland Beach.

WANTED—A bright, energetic canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known publication. Address F. J. R., Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE.
Near Lake George.
Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.
E. BIRDSALL, Manager,
Glen Lake, N. Y.

Long Island.

Argyle Hotel,

BABYLON, L. I.

Now open. Situated on Great South Bay, 50 minutes from New York. Private lake. Private theatre. Casino. Every amusement. Boating, fishing, and bathing. Full orchestra. Table a feature. For particulars apply to

GUY EDWARDS, Prop.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 115, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (5) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel

Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.

NOW OPEN.
Half hour from New York, via Brooklyn Bridge and Kings County Elevated Road, direct to the hotel. 200 first-class rooms. European plan, $1.50 per day and upward. American plan, $3 per day and upward; two persons in one room, $35 per week and upward.
Under management of F. THEO. WALTON.

THE EDGEMERE,

Edgemere, L. I., (Near Far Rockaway.)
40 minutes from N. Y. Elegantly furnished and equipped with all modern improvements. Fifty rooms with private baths. Fine surf and still-water bathing. Boating and fishing.
J. H. BRESLIN,
C. W. SHEPHERD, Mgr. Gilsey House, N. Y.

RAULAH HOUSE,

PATCHOGUE, L. I.
Under former management; home comforts; surf and still water bathing. GEO. T. RILEY.
Open until Oct. 7th.

BAYSIDE INN, Amityville, L. I.

On Great South Bay, 45 minutes from New York; delightfully cool. Terms $7.00 to $10.00 per week. Circular. J. C. BINGHAM, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIMETABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.
6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.
STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.
WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A.M., 11:10 P.M.
LAKESIDE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.
NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P.M.; ar 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.
THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P.M., 7:10 A.M., 10:55 P.M.
AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADE VILLE.

THE CASCADE —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 8:15 P.M., 7:55 A.M., 11:40 P.M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

WAWBECK LODGE.

For illustrated description of this
Adirondack Resort
see Mail and Express of July 24th.
Copies sent on application. Address
URIAH WELCH, WAWBECK, N. Y.

ESPERANCE HOUSE,

Saranac Lake, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; overlooking lake; first-class table; $10 to $12 per week.
GEO. LABOUNTY, Prop.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.
In Earlington Park.
Excellent accommodations at moderate rates.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.

Elegant and thoroughly modern.
LARGEST AND BEST APPOINTED HOTEL IN RICHFIELD SPRINGS.
Illustrated pamphlet, rates, &c., address
E. M. EARLE & SON,
JAS. R. SANGSTER, (Late of Spring House,)
M. F. MEEHAN, (Late of Garden City Hotel.)

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

SPRING HOUSE & BATHS
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER FIRST AS USUAL.
T. R. PROCTOR.

THE CONKLIN, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

Delightful location, shaded lawn, spacious verandas, excellent table. Address Mrs. L. G. CONKLIN.

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Saratoga. The Grand Union.

Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fire-proof hotel in Buffalo.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel

and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book free. T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

HEALEY COTTAGE,
20 Woodlawn Av., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Centrally located near U. S. Hotel. J. J. HEALEY.

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Highlands of Navesink, N. J.; delightfully situated on the Shrewsbury, overlooking the ocean; surf and still-water bathing; large house; terms moderate; new management.

The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J.

Directly on the beach. Remodeled and improved. Now open. E. M. RICHARDSON.

NEW YORK.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE.
Near Lake George.
Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.
E. BIRDSALL, Manager,
Glen Lake, N. Y.

Long Branch.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL
(OCEAN FRONT.)
Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

GARFIELD INN,

Garfield Av., near Second Av., Long Branch, N. J. First-class house, shaded lawn, large piazza, excellent table, open June to October. K. E. STOKES.

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PEMBERTON COTTAGE.

Splendid rooms facing sea; table and appointments the best; stabling.
GRANBY COTTAGE, Ocean Av., Long Branch, N. J.—Under new management. Address, GRANBY COTTAGE.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL ALBION,

Second and Ocean Avs. Asbury Park, N. J.
50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accomodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $9 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,

Asbury Park, N. J. 4th Ave., near ocean; steam heat, electric bells, bathrooms, &c.; unsurpassed location; terms moderate GEO. B. WEAVER.

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Cor. 6th Av. and Webb St., Asbury Park, N. J. New house, furnished throughout; hair mattresses; terms reasonable, Address L. A. CHARLTON.

THE LENOX.

Excellent location, Fourth Avenue and Kingsley St. Rates from $10 to $12.
E. DENNISON, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND.

TURK'S HEAD INN

CAPE ANN
Rockport, Mass.
OPENS JUNE 29. For circular and information apply to J. FRED HARVEY, Proprietor, The Ericson, 373 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

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NEAR EASTPORT, MAINE.
HARVEY & WOOD, Mgrs., 373 Commonwealth Av., BOSTON.

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THE KITTATINNY.
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Open May 1st until Nov. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn resort. Largest, best appointed, and most attractively located hotel in Delaware Valley. Golf links. Send for Booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

Sunset House, near Del. Water Gap.

Elevation 1,700 feet.
Grand scenery, shady lawns, large porches, airy rooms; farm attached; livery; mountain drives; daily mail. Write for terms and circulars. Mrs. W. A. KENNEDY & SON, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

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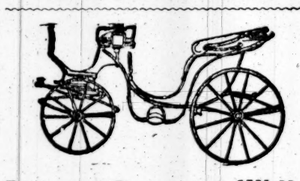

Downey, Duncan & White,

SUCCESSORS TO J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,)
Builders of Fine Carriages and the celebrated J. B. Brewster Top Wagons, 487 and 489 5th Av. and 143 West 51st St.
MESSRS. DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE have been associated with me in the carriage business from 18 to 30 years, and I have recently formed a NEW CONNECTION with them. They alone have the right to use my name, and their firm is the only successor to J. B. Brewster & Co.
JAMES B. BREWSTER.

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THE LANGHAM, 5th Av. and 52d St.

Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins September 20th.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

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Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Department of Docks will sell at public auction, by Woodrow & Lewis, Auctioneers, July 30, 1897, at 2 P. M., on the premises, paving blocks, flag stones, &c., on Bank, Bethune, and West 12th Sts. and 18th Avenue. For particulars see City Record.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Information Free.

For Souvenir Booklet, Circulars of American and European

SUMMER RESORTS

and Permanent Hotels below, Call or Address, (send stamp,)
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N.J..Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
do .....West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bath Beach, L. I..Argyle Hotel, open all year
do ..Fort Lowry Hotel and Cottages, now open
Block Id., R.I. (C.E. Brown,) Manisses & Cottages
do .....(B. B. Mitchell,) Spring House
do (R. G. Lewis,) National Hotel, apply for rates
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., ap., $3.50; ep, $1 up
Bristol, R. I .....D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cape May, N. J.....Congress Hall, a. p., $3 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Del. Water Gap, Pa. Kittatinny H'se, ap, $3 to $5
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Edgemere, L. I. ....The Edgemere, now open
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a.p., $3 up
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Philps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up. ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50up
do Thackeray's Hotel, (Temp.,) op. British Museum
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Matlock, Eng. Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro His
Millbrook, N. Y.....The Halcyon, a. p., $4 up
Narragansett Pier, The Massasoit, now open
New Orleans, La. Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, now open
do. (T. J. O'Neil,) The Aquidneck, ap., $2.50 to $3.50
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis) Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry) New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (123 W. 39th St, nr. B'way,) The Parker, ep, 1.50up
do ..The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway, Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Ocean City, N. J..Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Ostend, Belg., (fac'g sea; 300 beds,) The Splendid
Pawling, N. Y....Mizzen Top Hotel, now open
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass..The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Springs, N. Y..U. S. Hotel, a.p., $5
Saybrook Pt., Conn..Fenwick Hall, now open
Schenectady, N. Y..The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
Sheldrake, N.Y. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Shelter Island Heights, N.Y. Prospect House
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, now open
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep, $1 up. ap, $3 up
Spr'g Lake B'ch, N.J. Monmouth H'se, ap, $3.50 to $5
St. Andrews, N. B. The Algonquin, a.p., $3.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis..Lindell Hotel, ep., $1 up; ap., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Tunbridge Wells, (Eng.)....The Spa Hotel
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $6
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R. I.....Atlantic House, now open
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK, and OCEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

RAMSDELL LINE.

Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth.
(London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM Normannia, Ag. 26, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 5, 9 AM Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10 AM A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Patria, July 24, 2 PM Phoenicia, Jy. 31, 7:30 AM
First cab. $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....July 28 PARIS.....Aug. 18
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.
Noordland, Jy. 28, noon Kensington, Au. 11, 3 PM
Friesland, Aug. 4, noon Westernland, Au. 18, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Circassia, July 24, noon Anchoria, Aug. 14, noon
Ethiopia, July 31, noon Furnessia, Aug. 21, noon
City of Rome.....Sept. 11 and Oct. 9
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., July 24, 10 AM.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 31, 10 AM
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, Inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Aurania, July 24, noon Etruria, Aug. 14, 8 PM
Umbria, July 31, 3 PM Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM
Lucania, Aug. 7, noon Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, July 28, Noon Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. SPAARNDAM...Saturday, July 24, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM...Saturday July 31, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $75.50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON S. S., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and el Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, July 27
SEMINOLE.....Friday, July 30
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 3
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Aug. 6
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

Trains Leave New York Foot E. 34th St.
Greenport, (Shelter Island,) week days 3:20 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:50, (Train "109,") 3:50, 4:50 P. M.; Sundays, 9:00, 10:50 A. M. Montauk, 8:20 A. M., (1:40 from Brooklyn) only Saturdays only, 2:50 (Train "109") P. M.; Sundays, 9:20 A. M.
Amagansett, The Hamptons, Sag Harbor, and Moriches, 8:20 A. M., 1:20 Sats. only, (except Sag Harbor,) 1:40 (from Brooklyn Saturdays only,) 2:50, (except Moriches,) 3:20, 4:20 P. M., Sundays, 9:20 A. M.
Patchogue, 7:00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) (1:40 Saturdays only from Brooklyn,) 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20 P. M.; Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 1:20 P. M.
Babylon, 7:00, 7:50, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) (1:40 Saturdays only from Brooklyn,) 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 10:00 P. M., (12:00 night Weds. and Sats. only;) Sundays 8:50, 9:20 A. M., 1:20, 6:20, 8:00, 8:50 P. M.
Wading River, 8:50 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 4:23, 5:20 P. M.; Sundays, 8:50 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
Port Jefferson, Northport, East Station, Huntington, Cold Spring, 6:50, 8:50, 10:50 A. M., (1:20 Sats. only,) 4:20, 5:20, 6:50 P. M.; Sundays, 8:50 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
Northport, Huntington, Cold Spring also, 3:20, 6:30 P. M., (12:00 night Saturdays only;) Sunday, 9:50 A. M., 7:20 P. M.
Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Roslyn, 6:50, 8:50, 10:50 A. M., (12:20 Sats. only,) 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 6:50, 10:00 P. M., (12:00 night Weds. and Sats. only;) Sundays, 9:00, 9:50 A. M., 3:40, 5:20, 9:00 P. M.
Far Rockaway, Edgemere, Arverne, Arverne Straiton at 6:00, 8:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:20, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, *6:20, 6:50, 8:00, 10:00 *11:10 P. M., 12:00 night; Sundays, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:50, 8:50, *10:10 P. M.
Hempstead, 6:40, 8:00, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 8:00, 10:00 P. M., (12:00 night;) Sundays, 9:20 A

MURDER TRIAL IN SCHOOL

Pupils of the East Side Rehearse the Guldensuppe Tragedy —Judging Thorn.

THEIR TEACHER AN ASSISTANT

Introduced to Please the Boys—Affair Condemned by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor—Investigation to be Held.

A mock murder trial, conducted in a vacation school at 25 Norfolk Street, with the assistance of two teachers, has surprised and shocked the officers and members of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which carries on and controls the school. The word has gone forth that no more murder trials shall be parodied in the schools. Any mock murder trial conducted by school children would have been frowned upon, but the fact that the most sensational and revolting crime committed hereabout in a decade was selected, and that the pupils were encouraged to study and become "letter perfect" in the details of it as published, made the incident so much the more startling to those at the head of the society.

The mock trial was held Wednesday by the bookkeeping class of the school. The teacher, Louis Barankoff, acted as District Attorney, and Samuel Berliner, under the name of Martin Thorn, was accused, tried, and convicted of the murder of William Guldensuppe.

The boys in the class range from eleven to fifteen years of age. It has been the custom of the vacation schools to introduce novel debates and the like to hold the attention of the pupils to the work. Some one, it is not known exactly who, suggested having a mock trial, and the east side urchins quickly entered into the spirit of the affair, selecting the crime most familiar to them from recent newspaper reading, and spending their spare hours in evolving theories about the murder and searching for the missing head of Guldensuppe. The bookkeeping lessons quickly dwindled in interest, and the classroom became the centre of a whirl of talk about Martin Thorn, Mrs. Nack, and other characters of the tragedy.

First, young Berliner was selected to play a star role as the criminal on trial. Then the teacher consented to serve as prosecuting officer. Benjamin Siegel, a youngster who had spent much of his time hanging about courtrooms and watching criminals, undertook the defense.

A jury of twelve boys was selected to sit in judgment on the murderer, and Edward Hollender, a school teacher who happened in, was accepted as Judge.

For witnesses the prosecutor picked out two bright little arabs of the street, Max Roelkin and Jacob Daniel.

Young Siegel had as witnesses Frank Weiss and Daniel Fifer for the defense.

The full details of the cutting up and hiding of Guldensuppe's body and the identification were gone over by the boys with the greatest relish.

In the summing up the teacher, Barankoff, spoke very briefly, but Siegel gave an argument that lasted a half hour.

The jury, with one voice, declared immediately that Thorn was guilty, and urged that he be made "to sit in an electric chair until dead."

While the trial was going on Superintendent W. W. Locke and Principal Emil Newman were in another part of the building and did not know of it, they say, till the affair was over. "If I had known of it," said Mr. Newman yesterday, "I would never have permitted it. Mr. Barankoff assumed the responsibility for such an occurrence when he allowed it. It is the first mock trial the scholars have had. We are endeavoring to teach them something of civil government and proceedings at court, but in this case the bounds were far overstepped. No such revolting case should ever have been thought of. I shall permit no more murder trials."

Superintendent Locke said an investigation of the affair was in order, and would soon be made.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington and William H. Tolman, members of the Advisory Board of the association conducting the school, said that such things were entirely contrary to the teachings of the association, and would not be countenanced.

Louis Barankoff is a very young man, a recent graduate of the City College, and was put in charge of the class, it was stated, for the reason that he had not long ago finished a course in the vacation school and knew its system of operation.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOL.

Series to be Held in August, September, and October by the Wool Exchange—London Plan.

The New York Wool Exchange, at West Broadway and Beach Street, announces a series of auction sales of wool, to take place on Aug. 18, Sept. 8 and 29, and Oct. 13. These sales, which are to be followed by others, will, it is declared, be the first real public auction sales of wool ever held in the United States. There have, of course, been sales of wool at auction of recent years, in Boston, and years ago some sales of that nature were made in New York. But it is denied that any of these were genuine public auction sales.

The following statement was issued yesterday by the Secretary of the Wool Exchange:

"The announcement of the auction sales is directly in line with the purposes for which the Wool Exchange was organized. The project for giving an open market to the American wool trade was formed many years ago, but the plan was not made possible until the formation of the Exchange and the erection of the present building.

"The sales announced will be of wools consigned to the warehouses allied with the Exchange. The wools are of varied grades. The catalogues are now being prepared by Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, the official auctioneers, and at an early date an announcement in detail will be made of the wools to be sold.

"The floor of the Exchange has been declared open for private trading, and lots of wool consigned for private sale will be bulletined."

These auction sales are to be on the plan of the London wool auctions, and those held in Liverpool, Leeds, and Manchester. An improvement over the London plan of havings brokers sell their own wool is the appointment by the Wool Exchange of an official auctioneer. His presence is not, however, to infringe on brokers' rights.

One of the firm of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell stated yesterday afternoon "that very satisfactory consignments of wool from many important dealers had been already received, and advance sheets of the catalogues have been sent to the printers. These sheets will be added to as other consignments are received."

For selling on the floor of the Exchange a fixed charge of 1 per cent. of the selling price will be made by the auctioneers.

Young Girl Homeless.

Ella Schenck, seventeen years old, was found wandering aimlessly about the streets yesterday morning by Policeman Loughran of the Bushwick Avenue Station, Brooklyn. When arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court she cried and said she had been discharged by a family in Moore Street and was without friends or money. Justice Lemon sent out and found that the girl's story was true. She said she had some friends in New York, and she was provided with money and sent on her way.

Brooklyn Milk Dealers Fined.

The Brooklyn Health Department brought suit against a number of milk dealers for selling adulterated, skimmed, and watered milk. These dealers were found guilty and fined: George Grotgohann, 562 Sixth Avenue, $15; Joseph Hake, 631 Evergreen Avenue, $10; John Peters, 1,197 Broadway, $10; William Rehmstedt, 1,082 Myrtle Avenue, $15; Louis Ressmeyer, 383 Marcy Avenue, $10; Hermann D. Stottmann, 174 Ross Street, $10.

Brooklyn Laborer Missing.

Thomas Keenan of 27 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, reported to the police of the Bedford Avenue Station that his son, Terrence Keenan, thirty years old, of 272 Central Avenue, had been missing for a week. He was last employed as a laborer on the McCadden Memorial Building, in Berry Street.

ROBBERY IN FAR ROCKAWAY.

Burglars Chloroform and Rob Joel Goodman and His Wife at Their Summer Home.

Joel B. Goodman and his wife were chloroformed and robbed by burglars early yesterday morning at their Summer home in Far Rockaway. This is the twelfth robbery that has occurred in Far Rockaway during the past ten days. There are only five men on the village police force, three of whom are on duty during the day and two at night.

Mr. Goodman is a member of the firm of Goodman Brothers, importers, at 463 Broadway. He lives at 150 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, but stays at Far Rockaway during the Summer. His cottage is in Central Avenue, only a block and a half from Police Headquarters.

Mr. Goodman and his wife sleep on the second floor, which is also occupied by his father-in-law, mother-in-law, and four children. The burglars effected an entrance through a window on the ground floor, directly under Mr. Goodman's room. He and his wife retired at about 11 o'clock. He awoke at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, feeling strangely dizzy and sick. He got up to see what time it was, and found that his watch was gone. He roused his wife, who also complained of nausea.

She said she had not moved his watch. Mr. Goodman then turned up the gas, which was burning dimly, and began a search. He quickly discovered the cause of the disappearance of his watch. The room had been ransacked by thieves. Besides his watch, the burglars had taken a wallet from his trousers pocket, containing $4 or $5 in bills and a number of bridge tickets. Nothing else was taken. Mr. Goodman notified the police at once, but the thieves have not yet been caught.

Mr. Goodman and his wife were both ill and confined to their beds yesterday, as the result of the chloroforming. The many burglaries that have occurred at Far Rockaway during the past two weeks have thoroughly frightened the inhabitants of the village. They are all purchasing revolvers and putting in burglar alarms.

CHARGES AGAINST CONTRACTORS

Auditor Sutton of Brooklyn Will Claim Overcharges on Jail Supplies.

Auditor Sutton of Brooklyn reiterated the statement yesterday that he intends to push the claims of the city against several contractors who, he says, have overcharged on supplies furnished the jail and other departments. He will bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury. The persons involved, according to Mr. Sutton's report, are A. Friedman, Samuel Josephs, Friedman & Doscher, and the United Brush Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Sutton has secured open market prices for the articles delivered, and has found them much lower than the prices charged by the contractors.

A remarkable feature of the overcharges is that no one can be found who is willing to assume the responsibility of having ordered the goods. Alderman Myers, Chairman of the Jail Committee, has frequently denied ordering the supplies.

STABBING IN TOMPKINSVILLE.

Italian Fatally Injured in a Row Over a Board Bill.

Possick Steleo, thirty years old, of Tompkinsville, S. I., was arrested yesterday on a charge of stabbing Angelo Dodziano, thirty-six years old, with whom he boarded. Steleo owed Dodziano a board bill, but refused to pay it until the wife of the latter had him summoned before Justice Casey of Tompkinsville. He finally agreed to pay his board, and Thursday, afternoon gave Mrs. Dodziano $2 on account, with the remark that it would be the dearest $2 she had ever received.

Later he had some words with Dodziano over the matter, which resulted in a fight. Steleo drew a stiletto and stabbed his landlord twice in the head. He made his escape, but was captured early yesterday morning and locked up. His victim is at S. R. Smith's Infirmary, at New Brighton, and there is little hope for his recovery. Coroner George W. Townsend was notified, and took the ante-mortem statement of Dodziano, who identified Steleo as his assailant.

DRY DOCK REPAIRS DELAYED.

Discovery of Quicksand Will Necessitate Large Additional Outlay.

Further delays have been experienced by the engineers in repairing Dry Dock No. 3 at the navy yard. In sinking the piles for the cofferdam the pile drivers have discovered quicksand, which has required the use of several thousand additional feet of lumber. The piles go through six or eight feet of solid earth, and then slide for at least eighteen inches through quicksand. Civil Engineer Prindle thinks, in view of this difficulty, the appropriation of $100,000 for repairs will have to be increased, and that the dock cannot now be finished until late next Winter. The building of the cofferdam alone will necessitate an outlay of between $50,000 and $60,000.

In the meantime the efficiency of the yard will be greatly impaired, and the largest battleships will be compelled to dock in foreign ports. It is probable that the Indiana, which has not been docked in fifteen months, will go to Halifax, providing the consent of the British naval authorities can be had.

POISONED BY WOMAN'S BITE.

Brooklyn Police Surgeon Bitten While Treating Lockjaw Patient.

Police Surgeon J. D. Sullivan of Brooklyn is at his home at McDonough Street and Tompkins Avenue, suffering from blood poisoning, which he believes was indirectly occasioned by the teeth of a woman patient.

Two weeks ago he was called to attend a woman suffering from tetanus, or lockjaw. While he was attempting to open her jaws for the purpose of administering medicine she was taken with a paroxysm and her jaws snapped, catching the doctor's right forefinger between her teeth and biting through to the bone. He immediately treated the wound with antiseptics, and thought no more of it. From that time until last Tuesday he had no trouble, but on Wednesday morning his right hand and arm began to swell, and he experienced sharp shooting pains from his finger tips to the shoulder blade.

Dr. Sullivan then called Dr. Van Cott of the Long Island College Hospital, who injected pure carbolic acid into the wound. A consultation of physicians was called, and Dr. Sullivan's condition was said to be most serious. Since then he has been improving, and last night was said to be out of danger.

Boy Suffering from Blood Poisoning.

Six-year-old Joseph Rogers, who lives at 2,491 Second Avenue, while playing on a dock at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street ten days ago, stepped on a bit of glass and cut his right ankle. Little was thought of the wound until two days ago, when the boy's foot and leg began to swell. Yesterday he was taken to Harlem Hospital, and there it was said he doubtless had blood poisoning.

Team Goes Over Dock End.

A team of horses belonging to the Siegel-Cooper Company was drowned off Stelber's dock, at College Point, L. I., yesterday afternoon. The horses were hitched to a delivery wagon driven by George Hellar. While waiting for a boat to go back to New York Hellar took off the bridles and put the feed bags on the horses. A thunderstorm came up, the animals bolted, ran to the end of the dock, and went over. The wagon has not yet been recovered. There was but one package of small value in the wagon.

Tried to Pass a Raised Note.

Joseph Colbert, forty years old, of Pierce Avenue, West New York, was arrested in Union Hill Thursday night for attempting to pass a $2 silver note that had been raised to $5. When he was searched the note was not found. Colbert said that when he was told the note had been raised he tore it up. He was held for examination.

W. H. Osborne Recovering.

W. H. Osborne, who attempted suicide last Wednesday night in the woods of Bay Ridge, is reported to be on the road to recovery. Osborne said yesterday that Adolph Wise, who is in custody, charged with suicide, had nothing whatever to do with the affair.

BUSINESS MEN STIRRING

New York Merchants Are Enlisting the Aid of Out-of-Town Correspondents.

EXCURSION IDEA POPULAR

Resident and Non-Resident Membership of New Association Rapidly Increasing — Letter from G. Waldo Smith—Stimulus to Southern Trade.

As the out-of-town membership of the Merchants' Association increases, the interest among the local merchants appears to extend and strengthen. Many of the influential New York firms have undertaken to bring in as many of their non-resident correspondents as possible. On this point John C. Juhring of Francis H. Leggett & Co., and First Vice President of the association, says: "It is gratifying to announce that applications from out-of-town merchants are coming in by the hundred. This proves the popularity of the Merchants' Association throughout the entire country, and, furthermore, that buyers everywhere are satisfied that New York City is the great mart for the bulk of supplies. I am glad to advise that a great many New York merchants are sending in for application blanks, stating that they desire to arouse interest among their out-of-town constituents; a very large number are also working for resident members."

Scott Foster, President of the People's Bank, writes as follows to the Secretary of the association: "We take pleasure in applying for membership in your association, and herewith inclose check to pay the annual dues. You and your coworkers are to be thanked for what you have done, and congratulated upon the success already achieved."

D. Lewy of S. Lewy & Son of Eufaula, Ala., writes: "I notice that the merchants of your city have established an association to obtain cheap rates to and from your city. Being desirous of obtaining such rates, would appreciate it if you would place me in a position to obtain same or furnish me with what information you possess in regard to them. If the tickets are to be the same to any one, would like to know to whom to refer."

William T. Comstock writes: "I have watched what you have been doing, and have felt that it was a work of much importance to the New York business men, and as such have appreciated it highly."

Views of G. Waldo Smith.

G. Waldo Smith, President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of this city, in presenting the application of his firm of Smith & Sills for active resident membership, says: "I am, and always have been, a firm believer in the value of associated effort, and I believe that the motto of the labor unions, (the concern of one is the concern of all,) should be universally adopted by our merchants, manufacturers, and business men. The forces of competition have become so great and often so unreasonable that individual effort cannot accomplish success in many lines of human endeavor, hence the necessity for the formation of associations. There was a time when the entire country was absolutely tributary to New York, and interior merchants were compelled to make all their purchases in this great market. The rapid growth of great interior cities and the opening up of new trade centres, the energy and persistency of the traveling salesmen, the desire to avoid long journeys on the part of interior merchants, and the cost of traveling have done much to divert trade from this city, and give it to our Western competitors. But what has done more to divert this trade from its natural centre has been the apathy and want of interest on the part of our merchants, and perhaps more yet, a want of appreciation of the value of associated effort to secure such concessions from the railroads as were needed to make the preeminence of New York known throughout the country. New York is yet the great metropolis, and by far the greatest market of America, and, in fact, one of the broadest and best markets of the entire world.

"The attractions of New York, both as a Summer and Winter resort, are so great that it has no real rivals. Our streets are clean and are swept by ocean breezes. We have luxurious seaside hotels, that will accommodate hundreds of thousands of people, that can be reached by a short ride on a delightful sail on a steamer, and more than a thousand miles of salt water shore front within from thirty minutes to three hours of the city. A week spent in New York seeing the best it has to show and learning the best it has to teach will broaden the mind and expand the intellect of one so fortunate as to have the privilege of enjoying it, and will prove the next best thing to a university course and a liberal education.

"I am glad that such an association has been formed and that the worth of concerted effort has come to be understood and appreciated at its full value."

Relative to Other Cities.

Although at no time since the organization of the Merchants' Association has there been any disposition to attack or antagonize any other cities, certain manifestations of resentment and other uncomfortable feelings have come from some of the big towns that consider themselves rivals of New York. On this particular subject the Secretary of the association says: "There is on the part of this organization nothing but the kindliest feeling toward the sister cities of New York in this matter. This has been pretty well shown by the correspondence between the officers of the different mercantile associations in Philadelphia and Baltimore, which has already been made public. I have read some pretty harsh comments made by some of these papers in other cities from time to time. The Merchants' Association, however, does not intend to pursue any policy in this matter other than the one it has been pursuing. That is to say, the association proposes to go right on setting forth the advantages of New York in every legitimate way possible for the purpose of letting the public see that the merchants have co-operated to set the attractions of New York before the great public of the United States in a proper manner. We have no enmities in any direction, but we know that the prosperity of New York means prosperity in every other quarter as well."

An additional stimulus to Southern coastwise trade is given by the recent reductions in rates by the competing steamship lines to Galveston. The officers of the association are still in telegraphic communication with the Chairman of the Southeastern Association, controlling the roads east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio River, and also in telegraphic communication with some of the representatives of several of the individual roads and systems in that territory, concerning the resolution adopted at the meeting of the Southeastern Association, held at Asheville on the 20th. All this is being done in an effort to obtain an arrangement of details by the Southeastern Association which will enable the same class of tickets to be issued by that association which the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations are going to issue in conformity with the resolutions adopted by these latter associations some time ago. The Merchants' Association is using every endeavor to expedite this entire matter.

SAVED A DROWNING SAILOR.

Ensign A. J. Gherardi Distinguished Himself for the Second Time.

Ensign A. J. Gherardi, a son of Rear Admiral Gherardi, distinguished himself Thursday afternoon by saving a drowning sailor. Landsman James Arapian and Sailor John Speers, attached to the Texas, were being lowered in a boat. It tipped over and the men were thrown into the water. Arapian is unable to swim, and Gherardi, seeing his danger, jumped in and towed him to the boom of the receiving ship Vermont, where he was taken out of the water by some of the sailors. Speers swam ashore.

Ensign Gherardi was awarded a medal for his bravery last Winter in saving the life of a sailor who had been washed overboard during a storm off Cape Hatteras.

Brooklyn Letter Carrier Suspended.

James E. P. Farrel, a letter carrier, for many years connected with the Brooklyn General Post Office, has been suspended by Postmaster Sullivan, on the technical charge of detaining mail matter. Postmaster Sullivan charges that Farrel has been guilty of taking letters containing money. Post Office Inspectors watched and trapped him by decoy letters. The letters were found in Farrel's possession, but had not been opened. The Postmaster says that while he has enough evidence to arrest Farrel, it is doubtful if he could be convicted, but his dismissal is certain.

UP-TOWN POST OFFICE SCHEME

Postmaster General Gary Was in Town, but Mr. Van Cott Missed Seeing Him.

Postmaster General Gary paid a flying visit to New York this week, arriving at the Waldorf Thursday, and leaving yesterday morning. It is supposed his visit was on private business, as he did not call at the General Post Office, nor did he meet Postmaster Van Cott. The Postmaster called at the Waldorf Thursday evening, but the Postmaster General was not in.

It was Mr. Van Cott's desire to show the Postmaster General through the General Post Office building, that he might personally see how inadequate are the provisions there for handling the immense quantity of mail matter that can now be handled nowhere else, and so to gain his support for the proposition to build a Post Office up town. Congress will have finally to decide this matter, but Mr. Van Cott would like to get the approval of the head of the department before the subject is brought before the body that holds the pursestrings.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday that he had in no way changed the opinion he expressed some years ago, when he was Postmaster, that the main Post Office should be taken up town, but is more confirmed in that opinion than ever. He said he thought the new building should be placed somewhere between Thirty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, east of Sixth Avenue, as that district is handiest to most of the great railroad stations.

Postmaster Van Cott received authority yesterday from Washington to make the branch office in the Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, a full station. Carriers will at once be attached to that station.

PROVIDENT LIFE INQUIRY.

State Insurance Department to Ascertain the Society's Condition—Claim of the Hadley Heirs.

An examination into the condition of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, the officers of which are made defendants in an action in equity brought by the assignee of the late Frank R. Hadley, is being made by the officials of the Insurance Department of this State. President Edward W. Scott of the society claims to have made a request for an investigation some time ago, but it was begun only the day before yesterday, when certain charges were brought against Mr. Scott and his associates.

Henry Melville, the attorney for the Hadley administrators, was out of town yesterday, but at his office it was said that so far no steps had been taken to restrain Mr. Bannard, the President of the Continental Trust Company, from disposing of the 1,025 shares of Provident Savings stock which he holds as collateral for a $200,000 note made by Frank R. Hadley and Stephen A. Brownell. This note fell due last Thursday, but was not paid. It was said yesterday that the sale would probably take place next Wednesday.

An officer of the State Insurance Department, speaking of the affairs of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, said: "It is true that we are making an examination of the society's affairs, and that it is being done at the special request of its chief officials. For some reason the society was overlooked in the examinations which the department made during the last five years, although we would have come to it in time. No, we have not received any complaint against the company, neither have we any reason to question its solvency. As for the suit of the Hadley heirs, we have taken no official notice of it, and will not do so except as it may affect the financial standing of the society."

Everett A. Dunham, one of the defendants in the suit against the Provident Society's officers, was at the Astor House yesterday, but denied himself to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who sought an interview with him. His connection with the society is vigorously denied by the officers of that institution, notwithstanding the fact that the complaint in the action makes him a party to the suit and responsible with the others for the alleged illegal transfer of stock.

IN DEFENSE OF MARTIN THORN.

His Lawyers Attack the Identification of the Dismembered Body.

Lawyer W. F. Howe, counsel for Martin Thorn, assisted by Lawyer Joseph Moss, by virtue of an order of Judge Newburger, yesterday inspected the parts of the dismembered body at the Morgue which have been identified as the remains of William Guldensuppe. The inspection lasted over an hour, and every point of the identification used by the police was carefully gone over.

The examination was made in the presence of Coroner's Physician Philip F. O'Hanlon and Morgue Keeper Newton. Mr. Moss said afterward to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES: "We went over every mark by which, it is claimed, Guldensuppe is known, and, in our opinion, they are the flimsiest points ever imagined. Take the finger, for instance; he has a split finger nail, of which a thousand men in this city to-day can show a counterpart. The same applies to the twisted toes. They are simply overlapping toes, such as every man has who ever wore pointed-toed shoes."

Mr. Howe said to Dr. O'Hanlon: "You'll be surprised when Guldensuppe walks into the courtroom."

"Oh, no, I won't," the doctor retorted. "I have never said that the body is Guldensuppe's."

WANTS THE FIRM DISSOLVED.

James Coder Accuses His Partner of Calling Him Names.

A novel suit will be heard in Chancery at Jersey City on Aug. 9. It is for the dissolution of the partnership existing between James Coder and Augustus L. Morris, who run a planing mill at Willow Avenue and Newark Streets, Hoboken, under the firm name of Morris & Coder. According to the bill filed by Marshall W. Van Winkle, counsel for Coder, with Vice Chancellor Stevens, Mr. Coder is afraid to go to the mill lest his partner should do him bodily harm.

The petition alleges that Mr. Morris swore at Mr. Coder almost daily, and insulted and humiliated him in the presence of customers, and on many occasions threatened him with bodily harm and injury.

The petition further alleges that Mr. Morris shook both his fists at his partner and called him profane names, and all without provocation or cause. On June 26 Mr. Coder alleges Mr. Morris shut the door in his face. Mr. Morris sets up a general denial of all the allegations.

Library Building Competition.

The judging of the eighty-eight plans sent in by architects in the preliminary competition for the new Public Library Building is proceeding rapidly, and a decision will be reached before the end of the week. Then the names of the twelve architects who are to receive an award of $400 each will be announced. Six of the twelve will be permitted to enter the final trial. The committee is much pleased with the work submitted to them, and it was intimated at the Secretary's office yesterday that none of the judges would be surprised if one of the twelve original competitors should carry off the final prize and be made the architect of the new building.

Contributed for a Blind Man.

The Charity Organization Society sends an acknowledgment of the receipt of these additional contributions in response to its appeal for a blind man and his family: "Lenox," $20; "Sympathy" and "McC.," $15 each; "A Friend," "J. H. W.," Mrs. J. G. Heckscher, Mrs. P. M. Warburg, $10 each; Mrs. Nicholas Fish, $7; "A. G. A.," "Lake Placid," "In His Name," "Isabel," and E. H. Carleton, $5 each; "E. H. L." and "M. S. N.," $3 each; "M. W." and "Eleanor S. I.," $2 each; "A reader of The Tribune," Edward Dugan, Augustus Winters, "S. S. E.," and "E. G.," $1 each. As more than the amount asked for has been raised, further contributions are not required.

Struck by a Drill Engine.

Jacob Blatz, forty-five years old, of St. Louis, Mo., arrived in Jersey City yesterday by the Erie Railroad. After leaving the station he started to cross the tracks at Provost Street and was struck by drill engine No. 618, which was backing down to the freight yard. He was seriously injured, and was taken to St. Francis's Hospital.

That unpleasant Catarrh with all its annoying and disagreeable symptoms can be speedily relieved and cured with Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

POLICY HOLDERS WILL ACT

Assessment Members of the Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Life Seeking Protection.

ANGRY OVER AN EXTRA CALL

Say They Are Treated Unjustly—Extra Assessment Double Usual Payment—Talk of a Receivership —Prepared to Meet President Rolker.

Some of the policy holders of the Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Life Association, who did not say all they wanted to say at the indignation meeting in the Equitable Building Thursday, met in A. Edward Woodruff's office yesterday afternoon, thinking they would have another chance. There was no formal meeting, however, although a great deal of irritation was expressed in a personal and individual way.

E. R. Wilcox of 247 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, is probably the most indignant of the policy holders that have yet given expression to their grievances. He said yesterday that he took out an assessment policy seventeen years ago for $5,000. After a while assessments began falling heavily upon him, and he gave up one-half of the policy, retaining $2,500. Last year he paid $50 every two months, or $300 a year, on regular calls, and said he is willing to pay this much.

Mr. Wilcox said he was surprised the other day to receive with the call for the regular bi-monthly assessment of $50 a special call for $100. The payment of $150 for two months on a policy for only $2,500 alarmed him.

"That means $900 a year," he said. "At that rate I shall pay the company the $2,500 of my policy in less than three years. The whole scheme is to freeze out the old assessment policy holders and decrease in this way the heaviest and most dangerous liability of the company. Eight thousand policy holders, the Secretary said, have dropped out since January of this year. It is a close corporation, with a dozen men running it, and no one of the policy holders knows what becomes of the money taken in. The Treasurer, S. T. Elliott, in his notice of the special call for the special assessment which is double the regular assessment, did not say that it was exceptional and would not be resorted to again. He merely said that the extra call was made because of the death of 125 policy holders. The call is evidently not for that purpose, and the association should be put into the hands of a receiver at once."

Matthias McDermott of 107 East Eighty-fifth Street, this city, said that he took out a policy for $2,000 in 1887. His regular bi-monthly assessment is $19.90, and he received a call for a special assessment of $39.50.

H. H. Todd of this city said he had a policy for $5,000. He was assessed $11.74 every two months, and his extra assessment amounted to $230.90.

The circular sent out by John Henry Rolker, President of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, does not agree with the notice sent out by Treasurer Elliott. The latter gave as the reason for the extra assessment that 125 policy holders had died. Mr. Rolker's circular to the assessment policy holders reads, in part:

"The Directors of your association, after a careful examination of its condition, find that there exists an accumulation of death claims arising on assessment policies amounting to about $325,000 over and above those claims which may fairly be called current claims, and which are to be met out of the proceeds of regular current assessments. The best interest of all the policy holders and of the association demands that some immediate provision be made for the payment of this indebtedness. The accumulation of this indebtedness results directly from the failure of the holders of assessment policies to pay in the past the actual cost of their insurance. Its payment, therefore, is an obligation resting upon them."

The "natural premium" members, as distinguished from the assessment members, have, according to the President's circular, "not only paid the association the cost of their insurance, but have the existing emergency fund to their credit, and will pay their share of the present accumulated death claims, either by their current premiums, or, if necessary, by withdrawals from the emergency fund."

This "emergency fund" is one of the grievances of the assessment policy holders. They claim that this fund has been accumulated through their assessments and that it is now credited to the "natural premium" members. Al. E. Woodruff, the attorney of the policy holders, who had just returned from a conference of the committee appointed at Thursday's meeting, said that it looks as if there is nothing left for the "assessment members." He declared that in a letter from President Rolker, of which he had a copy, this is practically admitted.

At the meeting yesterday of the policy holders' committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. T. Heywood of Elizabeth, N. J.; E. Ackerman of Hackensack, N. J.; Lionel Sutro of this city, S. Levyn of Buffalo, and W. S. Goodnow of Brooklyn, plans for protecting the policy holders were fully discussed. The committee will be ready to present their side of the case very strongly to President Rolker at the meeting Monday afternoon in Woodruff's office, if he should come, as he has promised. A receivership is talked of as the best way out of what the assessment policy holders consider a serious dilemma.

CRUISE OF THE JERSEY TARS.

Naval Battalion to Sail This Afternoon on the Old Sloop of War Portsmouth.

With her sides gleaming with fresh black paint, her spars all square, and her sails ready to unbend to the Summer breeze, the old sloop of war Portsmouth, at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, is ready to start this afternoon with the members of the Battalion of the East of the New Jersey Naval Militia for their two weeks' cruise.

The members of the battalion will report on board the vessel at noon, and the lines will be cast off between 3 and 4 o'clock. A tug will tow the ship through Hell Gate, and will leave her when off Hempstead Harbor. Then the order to make sail will be passed, and the Portsmouth will head for Fisher's Island.

The officers are trying to persuade Commander Irving to drop anchor in Hempstead Harbor over the night. Last year, when the Portsmouth reached that point, the crew had a reception at Sea Cliff. This year the people at Sea Cliff have announced that a ball will be given at the Sea Cliff House in honor of the Jersey tars, but it all depends on the Portsmouth coming to anchor in the harbor to-night. That is why most of the officers of the Reserve are anxious to drop anchor at Hempstead.

It is not probable that the crew will be able to attend the ball arranged for them, unless weather conditions are such to-night that it would be better for the Portsmouth to stop in the harbor over night. Commander Irving is anxious to be at Fisher's Island at least by Monday morning in order to get his men to work on the battleship Maine and in conjunction with the New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island Reserves in their manoeuvres about the island.

The Portsmouth will be at Fisher's Island until Thursday, and then put to sea.

PUBLIC COMFORT STATION.

To be Built Partly Under City Hall Park, Costing $25,000.

Among the plans filed yesterday at the Building Department were those for the first of the proposed "public comfort stations," which is to be built under the sidewalk on the north side of Mail Street, about fifty feet east of Broadway, and extending a distance of eighteen feet under City Hall Park. The dimensions of the structure are 42 by 33.

It will be built of stone, with interior furnishings of white enameled brick and marble. Cady, Berg & See, the architects, estimate the cost at $25,000.

Peter F. Meyer Better.

Peter F. Meyer, the real estate auctioneer, who has been ill at his home for the past two weeks, was said to be much improved last evening, and expects to be able to attend to business next week.

Two pointers:—
We close at 1 o'clock and clothe man or boy from top to toe for day or night.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Drink Pure Water While in the Country.

For the convenience of out-of-town patrons Hygeia Distilled Water is packed in case containing twelve half-gallon bottles. Price $3.50 per case f. o. b. New York. Allowance for empties.
HYGEIA DISTILLED WATER CO.,
349 W. 12th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has reversed an affirmance by the General Term of the City Court, of a judgment secured by Raphael La Pasta in an action against Samuel Weil and others, for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien. Justice McAdam, who gives the opinion of the court, holds that plaintiff, a sub-contractor, could recover nothing upon a mechanic's lien filed by him, when there was nothing due from the owner to the contractor, and in such an action the owner had a right to prove what it cost him to complete work which should have been done by the contractor. The mere fact that an owner stands by and sees a sub-contractor at work was held not to render his property liable to the sub-contractor, irrespective of the amount due from the owner to the contractor, and in order that a liability to the sub-contractor shall be created there must be some affirmative act upon the part of the owner evidencing some new obligation to the sub-contractor, independent of the original contract. Where a sub-contractor knows that the contractor is not the owner of the premises upon which the work is done, the sub-contractor is put upon inquiry to ascertain the rights of the contractor. A sub-contractor may maintain an action against the owner for work done, the court says, where the owner has agreed to be personally liable, but there must be clear evidence of the fact that the owner made such a contract.

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TAX ON LICENSES FOR DOGS.—Frederick Fox and Melvine L. Evans, owners of dogs within the limits of the City of Albany, brought suits in the Supreme Court against the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, to have the dog law, passed two years ago, declared unconstitutional, and to restrain defendants from destroying their dogs. Justice Chase, who presided at the trial, has given judgment for the defendants, holding that the law, which requires that every person who owns or harbors a dog in cities of a certain class shall procure a yearly license for the animal upon payment of $1, and authorized the destruction of an unlicensed dog who has not a certain metal tag attached to his collar, is constitutional. Justice Chase says that, although the State recognizes that dogs are property, their destruction, when found chasing sheep, has been authorized for more than 100 years, and in view of their slight value, an act which provides for the destruction of unlicensed dogs, which may suddenly become dangerous, is a proper exercise of the police power of the State, and their destruction under the act cannot be deemed to constitute a taking of property without due process of law or without just compensation, within Section 1 of Article V. of the Constitution of the United States, or within Section 6 of Article I. of the Constitution of this State. The act is held not to be amenable to the objection that it is an unauthorized exercise of the power of taxation, as the purpose of the act is to protect human life and not to raise revenue; and the act is not objectionable because its execution is permitted to societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, as these societies exercise certain public duties, and their officers are declared by law to be peace officers.

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FALSE REPRESENTATIONS AND ESTOPPEL IN LIFE INSURANCE.—In a suit in the City Court of Albany, by Elizabeth Flannigan, to recover on a policy of life insurance issued by the Prudential Insurance Company of America, upon the life of Kitty Gernon, it appeared that the insured had falsely stated in her application for insurance that her life was not insured in the defendant company, and this misstatement was subsequently brought to the attention of the insurer. Both policies were delivered to it for the purpose of having indorsed upon the company, in connecting the two branches of that extension made it necessary for any other company to use its cable tracks. Their witnesses then said that it was physically impossible to have underground electrical conduits and cable conduits under the same track.

"Not only did they take this position, but they repudiated the contract they had given the Third Avenue Railroad Company to operate a cable road upon One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, upon the ground that, inasmuch as there were underground electrical conduits in the tracks, it would be impossible to put in cable conduits in the same tracks."

President Vreeland and Counsel H. A. Robinson appeared for the Metropolitan Company, and President Albert J. Elias, Henry Hart, Edward Lauterbach, and William H. Page, Jr., represented the Third Avenue Railroad Company, which opposed the application. The plans of the proposed changes in the roadbed were submitted for inspection. They provide for the reconstruction, below Centre Street, of the track now used jointly by the Third Avenue and the Fourth Avenue line. The Metropolitan Company, through President Vreeland, claims a vested right in this track. The Third Avenue people, however, maintain the track has been ceded to them and that the Fourth Avenue line simply has a contract to use it as a cable line, and now uses it only by courtesy. Under the proposed plan, the Fourth Avenue line would put in a double conduit, to accommodate both the Third Avenue cable and the new underground electric wire.

The opposition of the Third Avenue line, as explained yesterday, is based on mechanical as well as legal grounds. On this point Mr. Page, of counsel for the Third Avenue line, said:

"The Fourth Avenue line has only one track between Centre Street and Broadway at the Post Office. It has a license to use one of the Third Avenue tracks. It is now asking the Commissioner of Public Works to give it the right to seize one of the Third Avenue Company's tracks, tear out the Third Avenue cable conduit, and put in a double conduit for cable and electricity.

"The Metropolitan Company succeeded in knocking out the Third Avenue Railroad Company upon the King's Bridge Road upon the ground that the Third Avenue Company, in connecting the two branches of that extension made it necessary for any other company to use its cable tracks. Their witnesses then said that it was physically impossible to have underground electrical conduits and cable conduits under the same track.

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President Vreeland and Lawyer Robinson, for the Metropolitan Company, contended that the cases cited were not similar to the one now

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Topics from Paris.

HENRI MEILHAC'S DEATH AND HIS ESTATE—MORE ABOUT THE NEW NAPOLEON LETTERS.

PARIS, July 9.—Henri Meilhac was buried to-day. He carries with him to the grave the regret and the admiration of all who survive of his own generation, which was that of Offenbach, Hervé, and Lecocq, and that of M. Sarcey, the critic, M. Halévy, of course, who was his chief collaborator, and of M. Prudhomme, too. M. Henri Meilhac was the successor of Labiche at the French Academy, and the continuator of his dramatic traditions on the French stage. Nothing that either produced will survive as literature, in the sense of classical literature, but their work never fell below a highly respectable level of bright comedy, the dialogue of which was wittier, though its characterization was exact, and which served its unique aim in amusing a public that had dined well and wanted to laugh as heartily as might be, consistent with the exigencies of a middle-aged digestion.

When Meilhac attempted more serious work he failed. I do not remember any piece of his, due to his sole pen and produced at the Comédie Française, out of deference to his rank as an Academician, that was an entire success. Indeed, the last moments of his life were embittered by the refusal of the Reading Committee at the Comédie Française to mount his most recent production.

When writing in collaboration with Halévy he was more successful. He was at home at the Palais Royal and Variétés, where the element of farce is a desideratum, and he was, of course, a master in the art of handling opera bouffe. So long as Offenbach's name is remembered, Meilhac's will be coupled with it, and they will in all probability be both forgotten at the same time, which cannot be very far distant now.

Personally, Meilhac was one of the most taciturn and uninteresting of men. Châteaubriand is said hardly to have opened his mouth for the last four years of his life. In this respect the late M. Meilhac resembled him, if in none other. The deceased dramatist rarely received any but a few very intimate friends in his own apartment, but nearly every day he could be seen lunching and dining at Durand's, the fashionable restaurant which occupies the ground floor of the house in the Place de la Madeleine, where he lived. As a rule, Aurélien Scholl, who enjoys the reputation of being the wittiest of Parisians, sat opposite to him. I should not be surprised to hear that many of Meilhac's good things came from Scholl, or were originally suggested by him. Quietly munching his food, Meilhac would sit throughout the meal, uttering not a word. Scholl, on the contrary, would keep up a continuous fire of anecdote and witticism, his face beaming with fun and laughter, while that of his opposite neighbor remained perfectly expressionless and impassive. This almost sullen reserve grew on him and was more and more characteristic toward the close of his life, and may have been a symptom of the disease which ultimately carried him off.

After his paralytic seizure a few weeks ago he suffered from a sort of aphasia, combined with loss of memory. "I have just been able to recall my own name again," he said, pathetically, to his friend Ganderax, two days before his death. "But nobody had forgotten it," was the reply. "Yes, I had; and that was enough." This was Meilhac's last bon mot. Ganderax, the friend who attended him faithfully in his last illness, inherits the whole of his fortune, and is a librettist of some talent. Meilhac died worth about a quarter of a million francs, ($50,000,) deposited with Messrs. Rothschild, and his author's rights bring in about $16,000 a year. He also leaves behind him a very valuable dramatic library. All literary and artistic Paris attended his funeral, which took place from the Madeleine, which is opposite his windows, and from whence his friend and neighbor, Jules Simon, was also buried, just a year ago.

The new letters of Napoleon will be read with a great deal of interest. They accentuate the masterful and even tyrannical side of the Emperor's character. Apprised, evidently, of the treacherous conduct of the famous Fouché, Duc d'Otranto and chief of the police, he dismisses him in half a dozen lines: "M. le Duc d'Otranto: Your services are no longer agreeable to me. It is proper that you should leave in twenty-four hours for your Senator's constituency. This letter having no other object, I pray God to keep you in His sacred and worthy keeping"—the old formula with which official communications from Kings and great officers of State used to conclude.

He is still less tender with the Pope. To Prince Borghese he writes, under date of 1st of January, 1811, from Paris, that the Pope is misconducting himself at Savona and that the imperial carriages and horses lent to his Holiness are to be sent back to Turin. The Papal household expenses, moreover, are not to cost more than 12,000f. to 15,000f. a year. No postbags are to be sent to or received from Savona, the Pope is to have no secret correspondence, and only hold converse with the Prefect. A spy is to watch over his Holiness's most secret movements. "Tell the Pope," concludes Napoleon, "that he is acting very ill in preaching trouble and throwing Christianity into disorder, and he is mistaken if he thinks that he can impose upon me with such extravagances."

To the Cardinals residing in Paris he was even less polite. "There is a hotbed of agitation established around them," he writes to Fouché. "Look into the matter and find out who are the intriguers, male and female, who write letters to and agitate these old imbeciles." The Cardinal Opizoni had offended him by not being present at his marriage. "Send for him," he writes to Prince Eugéne Napoleon, Viceroy of Italy, "and inform him that before this evening he is to hand in his resignation as Archbishop of Bologna. You will make him understand that there is to be no hesitation about it, and that he must not expect to be Archbishop, in spite of me, after his misconduct."

Two months later the Emperor writes to Gen. Savary, Duc de Rovigo: "Give orders to all the English in Paris or within thirty leagues of the residence of the Court to go away. The Minister of War will designate to them the towns where they may reside. Henceforward no Englishman may come to Paris or reside there."

He is particularly anxious to be well informed about doings in Spain. To the Postmaster General, M. de Lavallette, he writes: "Henceforward no letter coming from Spain is to be forwarded to its destination without having first been opened, Ministerial letters excepted. You will submit these letters to my inspection, save those that contain no news, or deal with purely private matters. My intention is that no letter shall go through."

In the midst of all these minute preoccupations the Little Corporal finds time to criticise the latest opera, to permit "The Death of Abel" to be played because it is mounted, "but in future no opera is to be given without my order." "The Ballet of Vertumna and Pomona," he remarks, "is a cold and tasteless allegory." Four ballets are to be mounted every year, and they are to be mythological and historical, but never allegorical. A couple of years later he expresses his astonishment to the Police Minister, the Duc de Rovigo, that such a piece as the "Intrigante" should have been allowed to be played. He does not refer to the platitudes and absurdities which escape from the author at every moment; that is the affair of the pit. But he expected the Police Minister not to suffer the Court to be treated in a manner which was so abject, and, at the same time, so stupid. The author may have meant well, but malicious enemies are less dangerous than foolish friends. "Have the representations of this miserable comedy put a stop to, and compose your Committee of Censure anew."

And to prove that his eyes are everywhere he writes to Fouché: "Is it true that engravings have appeared entitled "Joséphine Beauharnais, née Le Pagerie? If so, have them seized and the engravers punished." The husband of Marie Louise was not wishful for the public to be reminded of poor divorced Joséphine.

ROWLAND STRONG.

May Be Byron's Horace.

All collectors love those books which, apart from their literary or commercial value, possess, as Andrew Lang said, a peculiar preciousness because of some connection they may have had with famous people of the past. Books from the library of Lord Byron, for example, have always had an especial interest, and a large number of them are known to be in the collections of living bibliophiles, English and American, though the latter are particularly fortunate in this respect.

This note is apropos of the fact that Lord Byron's copy of Horace seems to be for sale in London, as a recent bookseller's catalogue has the following announcement: "Horatii Flacci Lyrci Poetae Opera; cum quatuor Commentariis et figuris nuper additis. Folio, with numerous elegant woodcuts. Calf, extra; lettering piece on reverse of cover: 'Pertinet Bibliot, Byron.' Venetiis, per Phil. Pincuim, 1509." The woodcuts, the catalogue states, are slightly stained in parts, and a few of the leaves are wormed and mended. The volume is quoted at 4 guineas.

It is apparently Byron's own copy of his favorite Latin poet, for on the fly-leaf is this inscription: "Bought at the sale of the late Lord Byron's library. J. C. Badeley." On the title is a curious woodcut group, in which the poet is shown, with his commentators on each side—Porphyrio, Landinus, Acron, and Mancinellus. The edition is rare, and unmentioned by Dibdin and Brunet.

A Great Biographical Dictionary.

At the dinner recently given in London to celebrate the completion of some of the editorial work connected with the great Dictionary of National Biography, it was stated that up to the present time fifty-one volumes of the dictionary had been published. During thirteen years a volume had been produced quarterly with exemplary punctuality—in fact, not a single volume had been a day behind its time. Twenty-one volumes appeared under the editorship of Leslie Stephen with the assistance of Sidney Lee, five volumes were edited jointly by Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee, and twenty-five volumes had been produced under the editorship of Sidney Lee with the assistance of the editorial staff—at present consisting of Mr. Seccombe, Mr. Pollard, and Mr. Carlyle. The number of contributors who had written articles for the dictionary was 634. Each biography had to be written on certain lines—lines laid down by Leslie Stephen before the work was begun, and illustrated by his article on Addison.

The Remaining Ashburnham Books.

Of the remaining book in the Ashburnham library, to be sold at a later date, The Publishers' Weekly says: "Some idea of what is to come may be formed when we state that there is a Pliny of 1472, printed on vellum; a unique set of the first five editions of Walton's 'Angler,' in the finest condition, and in the original sheep binding; a number of very rare works on witchcraft and kindred subjects, published in the time of Elizabeth and James I., and several important works relating to the discovery and early history of America."

Prizes for College Graduates.

The Century Company has just announced an offer made by itself of three prizes of $250 each, to be given during four successive years to college graduates for excellence in literary work. Competition will be open to all persons who, in any college or university in the United States, receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts during the commencement seasons of 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900.

These are the three prizes: 1. For the best metrical writing of not fewer than fifty lines. 2. For the best essay in the field of biography, history, or literary criticism, of not fewer than 4,000 or more than 8,000 words. 3. For the best story of not fewer than 4,000 or more than 8,000 words.

The young men who were graduated last month will have the first opportunity to compete for these prizes. Their work, under the terms on which the prizes are offered, must be submitted before June 1 of next year.

The First Edition of Hall Caine's New Novel.

Hall Caine's new novel, "The Christian," will be published by D. Appleton & Co., during the second week in August. The popularity of "The Manxman" has been so great and so much interest is sure to be taken in this new work that the publishers make the first edition one of 50,000 copies. The book deals mainly with London, and in parts might be described as a picture of the lower strata of London life. The story is divided into four parts, "The Outer World," "The Religious Life," "The Devil's Acre," and "Sanctuary."

Flowers for Heines's Grave.

The following appeared in a recent letter from Paris to The London Daily Telegraph: "Some literary and journalistic Germans having recently resolved to repair and decorate Heine's grave in Montmartre Cemetery, the guardian or chief caretaker of the graveyard in question has given them a lesson in the exigencies of French official formality. A fund, it appears, was raised in Frankfort for "Heinrich Heines Grab," and, before closing the list of subscriptions, the organizers of the affair directed a Paris flower contractor to put some blossoms on the tomb of the famous writer. The order was duly carried out, but the guardian of the cemetery removed the flowers, and wrote to the Germans who desired to honor Heine, telling them that they must obtain the sanction of the family of the deceased before they could put any emblems on the grave. The Teutons had, accordingly, to obtain a full power of attorney, legalized by the French Consul General at Hamburg, from the poet's sister, Mme. Emden, a lady ninety-six years old, who lives in that town. In any case, the tomb of the celebrated writer, who was more Parisian than many of the Parisians themselves, will now be well looked after."

Jubilee Stamp Plates Destroyed.

Philatelists will learn with regret that, in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of York, all the plates of the Jubilee stamps issued for the benefit of the Prince of Wales hospital fund were, after a certain number of impressions had been issued, ruthlessly destroyed. In five minutes, by means of swiftly revolving grindstones and rasps, the faces of the steel plates were defaced. The Duke of York, being President of the Philatelic Society, had only to issue his fiat that these stamps were "collectible," and then they had their value. The prices were 1s. and 2s. 6d. each. Some of these stamps have already reached collectors in New York. There was quite a ceremony attending the destruction of the plates, the Bank of England being the locality and all the Threadneedle dignitaries being present.

De Morgan Going to Persia.

The French Government has decided to propose a credit of 100,000f. for the de Morgan archaeological mission to Persia. The Shah of Persia has signed a convention with France, by which France secures the monopoly of archaeological researches on Persian soil. M. de Morgan, so it is said, will have the great advantage of being a personal friend of the present ruler of Persia. Work is to be begun at once near Susa. Half of the finds belong to France. M. de Morgan will leave France early in August for Teheran.

Conway's New Spitzbergen Trip.

In Sir William Martin Conway's interesting volume "The First Crossing of Spitzbergen," (in Review of Books and Art of June 19,) the author does his best to convince readers that Spitzbergen was made by nature for the recreation of the tourist. Sir Martin Conway has just left London for Spitzbergen, his object being further explorations. A sledge expedition has been arranged over the northern ice sheet, and the endeavor will be made to complete the scientific study of the island.

Peter the Great.

HIS MEMORABLE REIGN AND THE STRIKING POINTS IN HIS CHARACTER.*

The term "Great," when applied to Peter, is relative. In the world to come after us the use of "great," when tacked to a man's name, will be of the rarest. Inasmuch as Peter tried, in the most brutal fashion, to get old Russia out of the rut, he was a remarkable historical personage. He was also great in the sense of being perhaps the greatest blackguard, the roughest, the most uncouth, the cruelest of men. No one doubts but that he was insane at times. The term "inspired madman" is hardly applicable to the Russian Czar. Waliszewski, apostrophizing the Falconnet equestrian statue of Peter, which rises over the city he founded, is struck with its threatening character. That statue dominates a country having an area of some eight and a half millions of square miles, with a population of one hundred and twenty millions. Here still is a land with Asiatic ideas; and the author concludes a brilliant flight of fancy by hearing the clang of the iron-shod hoof of the horse Peter the Great is mounted on.

Peter Alekseievitch was born on the 30th of May, 1672, and was, supposably, the son of Alexis and Nathalia. Where exactly Peter first saw the light is not known. There have been grave doubts as to whether Peter really was the son of Alexis, for he in no way resembled his reputed sire, who was a feeble, puny creature, and worn out by illness. Whence came the giant stature, the iron muscles of his son?

When Alexis died, in 1674, began the troubled period "out of which Peter's despotic power rises, storm-laden and blood-stained, like the times which gave it birth." When, in 1682, Fedor, who was Alexis's eldest son and successor, died, and without

*PETER THE GREAT. By K. Waliszewski. Translated from the French by Lady Mary Loyd. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

children, who was to be his heir? The dignitaries of the crown pronounced unanimously in favor of Peter, though there were some two brothers. One was sickly and idiotic. Needless to follow the endless Court intrigues, the contests for power waged between the Naryskin and the Miloslavski families. Then there came an insurrection, of which Sophia, one of Alexis's daughters, was the head. When, on the 27th of April, 1682, Peter was proclaimed Czar, in May came the revolt of the Streltsy, for Sophia wanted the throne for her brother Ivan.

The author describes with minute details the characteristics of the Streltsy. They were free men, soldiers from father to son, but many of them in time of peace carried on commercial pursuits. As they paid no taxes or license, many of the Streltsy had acquired great wealth. There were twenty regiments in Moscow when Peter was declared Emperor. Sixteen regiments revolted. Certainly the Streltsy were under Sophia's orders. For a while Sophia had her way, and for seven years, with the idiotic Ivan as Czar, and Peter as the tituiar Czar, it was his sister ruled Russia, but her regent Galitzin was the real master.

Blood was shed in immeasurable quantities. Peter never forgot the indignities he had been put to, and a hatred of Sophia and vengeance on the Streltsy was engendered, and, when his time had come, to get rid of the one, to exterminate the other, occupied his sole attention.

There were barbarities at that time in Russia which might horrify a modern Zulu. Outside of Russia the history of these actions can have only a passing interest. Waliszewski will have it that Peter was very much of a coward, but this charge of want of manliness can hardly be sustained. "Courage, like wisdom, came to him late." Certainly Peter had will power. He was always subjected to some kind of nervous convulsions, and this trouble affected him mentally. His young life is made up of a tissue of silly fables. When he was three years old, it has been told, he commanded a regiment, when at that very time he had not left his wet-nurse. Curious he always was, and the power to find out about everything was one of Peter's strongest qualities.

When he was ten years old the young Czar was, according to former historians, a jack of all trades. The author writes:

"It is clearly improbable—all legends notwithstanding—that at ten years old, or even at sixteen, the future reformer should have realized the advantage Russia would find one day in being governed by a Prince who could ply fourteen different trades. Fourteen is the number allowed by tradition, but Peter never learnt fourteen trades. He did study and practice a few, turning and dentistry, without apparent profit to any one at all. By this dispersal of his attention, in spite of the breadth of an eminently comprehensive intelligence, he ran the risk of superficiality, and he did not escape it. In later years, following the example of his peers and converting his natural inclination into reasoned aptitudes, he will perceive that to say to his subjects (a lazy, ignorant, and awkward-handed nation) 'Do this or that; bestir yourselves; learn!' has less effect on them than the powerful example of his own actions."

With Sophia and Galitzin the Government might have continued indefinitely had not they or those of their faction been too grasping. Campaigns against Turkey were disastrous, but enriched Russian nobles. Then Peter's friends dropped the mask. In 1689 Peter was aroused from his sleep, for there was a rumor that he was to be killed. Peter ran away, but came back and had some regiments to help him. He brought serious charges against Sophia. She could, so she thought, rely on the Streltsy. But the strength of the party attached to Peter was increasing, and finally he was master of the situation. Galitzin was exiled, sent to some miserable village in the far North, and Sophia was shut up in a monastery, but that was only a precautionary measure; she was to feel later her brother's anger.

When Peter had freed himself he had for favorites two men, Gordon and Lefort, the first a Scotchman and the other a Swiss, and nothing which commends these men can be found in the story of their lives. Still, they were fairly faithful to the nascent despot. Peter as a child saw an old boat in a pond at Moscow, and the sea afterward was certainly his craze. Russia wanted a navy. It wants one now, not as much in the guise of ships, but seas over which her vessels can sail, for, geographically, Russia may have seaports, but they are in the most unfortunate of localities.

In 1693 Peter made up his mind that Russia must know how to build ships. In 1694 his mother, Nathalia, died, and three days afterward he was enjoying a drinking bout with Lefort. After that began his sailor experiences. He determined to take a foreign tour, and what he accomplished when he was out of Russia, in Holland and England, has been often told. Peter's reputation as a boor had preceded him, and well-bred Princes were afraid of him. The fact is that not very much was made of him, for Russia was really insignificant then—an unknown country. He would have left Russia in 1697, only a plot was discovered, and the journey abroad was for a time postponed. Finally he set out. Ostensibly Peter assumed the incognito. His suite consisted of 250 persons, and among his followers were two jewelers, six musicians, and four dwarfs. First Mitau was reached, and finally Koenigsberg. His curiosity at Koenigsberg is thus shown:

"The Embassy dallied at Koenigsberg, waiting on events. Peter seized the opportunity of satisfying his curiosity, his impatience to acquire knowledge, both of them as keen as ever. Certain of these curiosities of his were more than singular, as when he insisted on seeing a criminal broken on the wheel, which instrument of torture he apparently dreamed of introducing as a matter of vanity into the criminal procedure of his own country. The authorities demurred on the score of the non-existence of any criminal deserving such a punishment. The Czar was astounded. 'What, all that fuss about killing a man? Why not take one of the servants of his own suite?'"

One of Peter's insane moments is thus described:

"The young Czar was already the strange creature with whom the European world was destined later to make acquaintance, and at whom it was long to marvel and to tremble. Active beyond all description, turbulent, prying, cheerful, as a rule full of jokes and high spirits, good-natured, too, with sudden shifts of temper; fits of gloomy depression, or violence, or melancholy, genial, but wayward, restless, and disturbing. One night as he sat at supper with the Elector in a barroom floored with marble one of the servants dropped a plate. In a moment Peter had bounded to his feet. With haggard eye and features working, he drew his sword and thrust in all directions, fortunately without wounding any one. When he calmed down he imperiously demanded that punishment should be inflicted on the guilty serving man. The difficulty was got over by having some poor devil, already sentenced for a different peccadillo, whipped before his eyes."

Pretty generally it has been believed that Peter's most important instruction in ship building took place at Saardam. Mr. Waliszewski shows that this was impossible. The Czar was at Saardam for not more than a week. It was in Amsterdam that Peter learned something about putting together a vessel, but that was probably but very little. He was then "Master Peter—Peterbas," and he carried out the idea so far that when addressed by his title he shammed deafness.

In Amsterdam and The Hague he wanted to see everything with his own eyes. Evidently Peter never felt nausea.

"Wherever he went his insatiable curiosity and whimsicality went with him. He barely escaped maiming himself by suddenly stopping a sawmill. He clung to the driving wheel in a silk factory at the risk of being carried away by one of the secondary wheels; he studied architecture with Simon Schynvoet of Leyden, mechanics with Vander Heyden, fortifications by Coehorn, whom he tried hard to enlist in his own service, printing with one of the Tessing brothers, anatomy with Ruysch, natural history with Leuwenhoek. He took the gentlemen of his suite into the celebrated Boerhaave's anatomical theatre, and when they expressed some disgust at the preparations they saw there he forced them to bite into the corpse which was being dissected."

In January, 1698, the Czar crossed the Channel. A yacht belonging to the royal navy acted as escort, with three battleships. Peter is believed to have occupied a house in London, and it is recorded that when William III. called on the Muscovite Emperor, the reception room was so disgusting from foul odors that the English monarch fainted. Peter by no means pleased the English Court. It was Kneller who painted a portrait of Peter, and this likeness is reproduced in the volume. The face is an exceedingly pleasant one, with great luminous eyes. It was at Deptford where Peter was most at home. There he took his pleasure in masquerading as a ship carpenter, with an axe on his shoulder.

"There is no uncertainty as to the residence occupied by Peter at Deptford. Its identity has been further established by witnesses before a court of justice. When the owner, John Evelyn, retook possession of his dwelling, which he had given up temporarily for the use of the Russian sovereign, he found it in a condition which might have suggested the idea that Batty-Ham himself had been there. Doors and windows had been torn out and burned, hangings dragged down and soiled, valuable pictures utterly ruined, and their frames smashed to pieces. Evelyn claimed and received reimbursement of his loss from the public Treasury. This mansion, Sayes Court, though half ruined at the present day, standing in the middle of the docks, and used as a police barracks and counting house, is still bound up with the memory of the illustrious guest it once sheltered. The street by which it is approached is even now called Czar Street."

Returning home by the way of Vienna, here his bad manners were conspicuous, one might say a hog in a china shop. The Austrian Emperor would not countenance the Czar's silly incognito. Finally, some kind of an arrangement was arrived at, and there were some junketings. Peter wanted to finish his marine education at Venice, but just then serious troubles arose at home, and the Czar left for Russia.

Life in Russia at the beginning of the eighteenth century, as far as the Court and the great personages composing it are concerned, is described in a striking way. The Czar, after a frenzy of cruelty, made merry with a mock procession.

"The mock Patriarch wore his pontifical robes. All the greatest people in the capital—Ministers, aristocrats, and diplomatic corps—followed the procession, some of them more than a little constrained and uncomfortable, but for that Peter did not care a jot. Prince Menschikof, Admiral Apraxin, Gen. Bruce, and Count Vitzthum, the envoy of Augustus II., costumed as Hamburg burgomasters, played on the hurdy-gurdy. The Russian Chancellor, the Princes James and Gregory Dolgorouki, the Princes Peter and Demetrius Galatzin, dressed as Chinamen, played on the flute. The Austrian resident, Pleyer, then the Hanoverian Minister; Weber, the Dutch Resident; de Ble, as German shepherds, blew the bagpipes. Certain gentlemen, Michael Glebow, Peter, and Mikita Hitrof, had been dispensed from performing on a musical instrument on account of their age, but they had to put in an appearance. * * * Peter dressed as usual as a sailor, and rattled on the drum."

It is not pleasant to be forced to make horrible extracts from the book entitled "Peter the Great," but it is only by using such passages that the true character of the Czar can be understood or comprehension be had of his inhumanity. In 1691, when Sophia and Basil Galitzin were to be extinguished, there was a rumor spread that the Czar was to die. Then Peter played inquisitor:

"The Russian proverb, 'The knout is no angel, but it teaches men to tell the truth,' contains at once its sanction and its apology. Of that fact Peter was deeply convinced. He was himself the most eager of inquisitors, delighting in the monstrous art; drawing up manuscript notes for the conduct of examination, in which he frequently took a personal share, watching the smallest detail, laying stress on every word, spying the slightest gesture. He caused a private jeweler suspected of misappropriation to be brought to his palace for examination. Twice over, for an hour each time, he put him to the combined tortures of the strappado and the knout, and he cheerfully related all the grisly incidents of the business to the Duke of Holstein that very evening. With an army of spies and detectives all ready at his beck and call, he would personally supplement their efforts, listening behind doors and moving about among the tables during banquets when libations had heated men's heads and loosened their tongues."

"The children of the stick" was what once the Egyptian fellahin were pleased to call themselves, and many Russians during the reign of Peter felt the stick, and out of respect for a time-honored custom, the stick is certainly held in honor in Russia to-day. When Peter was Czar, he used his "doubina" and complimented people by chastising them with his own anointed hands.

"Peter would often send for officials, high and low, with whom he had to find fault, into his cabinet, and would there indicate his displeasure by a sound drubbing with his 'doubina.' This, indeed, was considered a mark of favor, it being the sovereign's will that, on such occasions, fault and punishment alike should be kept secret. The only persons present were such faithful servants as Nartof, and the culprits composed their countenances as best they could before leaving the imperial presence, so that no sign of the occurrence might appear. As a general rule, to complete the libation, they were commanded to dinner on the same day. But occasionally the doubina did its work in public, in the offices of some administrative body, or even in the open streets. Sometimes—and this was a great proof of the sovereign's esteem and friendship for the person so commissioned—a third party was deputed to administer the extra-judicial correction."

Precious as a sacred relic, so the author tells us, is a stick of Peter's still preserved in Russia, and glorified because it had been much used. When Peter married his mistress, the profligate Catherine, the Czarina Eudoxia was deposed. Whether when in her prison convent she was unfaithful is not known. Looseness was common in those days. To have been a maid of honor at that time "amounted to a vocation of shame." Anyhow, Peter suspected that Eudoxia had for paramour Glebof. It does look as if Glebof was innocent, and had been touched with pity for the Emperor's first wife. But Peter was as cruel as a tiger.

"The examining Judge, sent by Peter to Souzdal, caused fifty nuns, some of whom died under the lash, to be flogged. They said anything and everything he desired. Eudoxia and Glebof were both of them examined in the question chamber. Such frightful tortures were inflicted on the unfortunate officer that it was decided to put him to death on the 16th (27th) of March, 1718—the doctors declaring they could not prolong his life more than twenty-four hours. A story was current that the poor wretch had been imprisoned in a dungeon, the floor of which was covered with handspikes, made of a very hard wood, on which he was forced to walk barefoot. The final form of execution selected by Peter was impalement. As there were twenty degrees of frost, the unhappy man was wrapped in a fur pelisse and given fur boots and a warm cap, so as to make his torture last as long as possible. It began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and continued till 7:30 o'clock in the evening of the following day. A story, which does not appear altogether credible, relates that when the victim had suffered several hours Peter approached and endeavored to draw fresh confessions from him. The only answer Glebof vouchsafed was to spit in the monarch's face."

Everlasting have been the execrations heaped on Mahmoud for the massacre of the janizaries. Peter's extermination of the hated Stretsy was far more cruel. The author devotes a long chapter to this subject, which he calls "The end of the Stretsy," and this is a single extract from a mass of horrors:

Fourteen torture chambers (zastienok) were opened in the village of Préobrajenskoie, and their hellish apparatus, even to gridirons, on which the flesh of the prisoners was left to grill, worked day and night. One man was put to the question seven times over and received ninety-nine blows with the knout. Fifteen such blows generally resulted in death Lieut. Col. Korkapof stuck a knife into his throat to put an end to his own anguish; but the wound was not fatal, and the torture went on. Many women, wives, sisters, or relations of the Stretsy, and servants or ladies, were treated in the same manner. One of them bore a child in the midst of her torments.

The license of the time is further made evident by this description of an imperial banquet:

"At a banquet given in the Imperial Palace, in honor of the baptism of Catherine's son, the centre of each of the two tables, devoted one to gentlemen and another to the ladies, was adorned with a huge pasty, and at a given moment a male dwarf emerged from the first and a female from the second, both of them in puris naturalibus. On Nov. 14, 1724, the Empress's fête day, their Majesties dined at the Senate House with a numerous company, including the Duchess of Mecklenburg and the Czarina Prascovia. A Senator climbed on the table and walked from one end to the other, putting his feet in all the dishes. An important part was played at all court festivities by six Grenadiers of the Guard, who carried in a huge tub of strongly spiced corn brandy, which Peter distributed with a wooden spoon to every one present, ladies included. * * * Bergholz has left a description of a banquet given in May, 1721, in honor of the launching of a vessel. * * * Prince Menshikof fell under the table. * * * Then the company began to quarrel; blows were exchanged. * * *" It should be added that during these orgies, which generally lasted six hours, and often longer, all doors were rigorously closed; the disgusting and deliberately courted consequences may be better conceived than described. They are an evident proof of Peter's utter and undisguised scorn of decency and propriety."

The appearance of Catherine, the Empress—whose name, it seems, was not Catherine, even whose origin is obscure—the author describes, giving many curious details. In her early life she seems to have passed from the embraces of one man to those of another. She always was revoltingly coarse and her letters to Peter are obscene. The historian of Peter calls his marriage to Catherine "the beginning of a reform." Baron von Pollnitz describes her in 1717 as "tall and strong, exceedingly dark, and would have seemed darker but for the rouge and whitening with which she covered her face." The author then explains the mastery she held over her dissolute husband. "She was a typical officer's wife. Pahodnaia Oftserskaia jena is the Russian expression, well able to go on active service, lie on the hard ground, live in a tent, and make double or treble stages on horseback. She was a mixture of subtle womanliness and of almost masculine activity."

Catherine was fortunate that Peter died at just the right time, or it is likely that she would have been put to the torture, as was Eudoxia, for the Czar was a fiend when his suspicions were aroused. After Peter's death, Catherine followed the bent of her early inclinations. She was a "mere comedy Queen, a base-born peasant, carried by some improbable chance to the throne, and there taking her pleasure after her own low way."

When Peter died there were no regrets. A "great terror" had passed away. As Voltaire wrote of him: "Lucky circumstances, favorable events, and foreign ignorance have turned the Czar into a phantom hero. He is no longer the intrepid warrior who neither feared danger nor recognized it, but a mean-spirited Prince, whose very brutality forsook him in seasons of peril—cruel in peace, feeble in war."

A civilization which has sprung up remote from Russia knows little and cares less for Rurik, Oleg, Saint Vladimir, Sviatopolk, and Monomachus. They are as foreign to us as are the Mexican personages of the time of Cortez. Those Russians before and after Peter knew nothing of the Renaissance, and their ways and manners had been but little modified since the time when they were savages. Certainly Peter changed Russian ways, and in a strictly Russian manner. When it displeased him that his subjects should wear beards, he plucked them out by the roots, but beards are still grown in Russia. Russians are still very conservative.

What is the future of this mighty power? If Peter tried to lick it into shape in his ungainly bear fashion, what is the outcome? Mr. Waliszewski, whose work shows much research, and whose "Romance of an Empress" was widely read and commented on, makes no prophecies. He only tells us that that often quoted document, "Peter's Will," has no existence at all, being nothing but a misleading fraud. Did the advance of Russia begin when Peter held in his hand the head of one of his mistresses—that head had been severed from the body by his orders—and does it culminate with the Trans-Siberian Railway? Is Russia a mighty sea of physical and moral energy? There is little contact between America and Russia. But with the common destinies of those two continents, Asia and Europe, "sink in that huge abyss? * * * The whole world hangs over the chasm, on either side, waiting in anxious apprehension, peering into the depths, striving to fathom them."

Granting the somewhat hyperbolic character of this expression, the main facts about Russia as she exists to-day are fairly presented, and that we are on the eve of some great change in Europe is certain.

There is to be found in this volume an excellent understanding of what was Russia, at least some two centuries and a half ago, and certain deductions may even be made as to present conditions.

Early American History.*

There is no doubt that in bringing together these selections from the "sources" of our National history in a form convenient to schools and libraries and to the general public Prof. Hart has struck the note of his time. The serious public tends to outgrow historical judgments at second hand, and craves a chance to get hold of the plain tale as told by eye-witnesses. A few great histories will always keep their place by virtue of the genius of their authors, but since historical societies have mined for original documents and have turned their discoveries over to the printer, curious readers have caught the charm of

*AMERICAN HISTORY TOLD BY CONTEMPORARIES. Volume I.—Era of Colonization, 1492–1689. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2; the set of four volumes, $7.

vivid personal narrative by men who have made as well as written history. Most of the interest felt in the scenes among which our forefathers lived their lives and formed the traditions their descendants have received is undoubtedly genuine, although some superficial readers who have been deluged with information may secretly long to echo Jowett's exclamation, "How I hate learning!" without the master's justification.

To put it crudely, truth is the fashion and the hero-worship indulged in by the disciples of Mr. Sparks, for example, is as hopelessly out of date as transcendentalism. No historical critic of to-day would venture to say with one who wrote in the sixties: "What dull affairs libraries would be if they contained nothing but books full of truth." The danger of this tendency toward "the real thing" lies of course in drifting into a predilection for what Herbert Spencer calls "unorganizable facts," or "facts from which no conclusion can be drawn"; but this danger is averted rather than invited by such a work as Prof. Hart is offering. With the event we get the atmosphere by which the event was surrounded. When we read of Anne Hutchinson's persecution, we may at the same time read the contemporaneous account of her trial, and perhaps may see that she was not a little aggravating in her replies to Winthrop's elaborate questioning.

We may read Prof. Fiske's interesting discussion of the Puritan theocracy and turn from it to Roger Williams's noble letter to his "honoured, deare, and antient friend," and learn how that philosophic mind reflected "in calme midnight thoughts" upon "the scuffling of this world," and we may read also Calvin's "Puritan Principles of Government," with its keen policy and counsels of obedience, and may contrast the two according to the temper of our minds. We may read the quaint account of the beginnings of Harvard College, and the letter from the Governor and Ministers full of satisfaction in "this Honourable and most hopefull worke," of which the beginnings and "progresse hitherto (generally) doe fill our hearts with comfort, and raise them up to much more expectation of the Lord's goodnesse for hereafter," and feel more poignantly the contrast with the later Harvard described by Dankers and Sluyter, when there were no professors and no money to support even one.

The book is one that is really invaluable in a private as well as a public library for those who are not already specialists, and Prof. Hart has had its library destination in mind in preparing it, but it is obvious that he has had the schools most in mind. He has taken care, he says, "to exclude numerous passages which are suitable enough for older students, but which are too strong and plain for children." Realizing that a conscientious teacher should grasp at any chance to awaken his pupil's mind by bringing it in contact with the origins of our confused traditions, he also realizes that the average teacher, like the rest of average humanity, must have his chance thrust well into his hand before he will grasp it. He has therefore done all that he could to make his book a royal road to teaching, by careful discrimination and selection. He has prefaced each of his extracts, which cover a very wide field, by a few words of explanation, warning, or criticism, to show the reader where he stands and how much he may expect from the veracity of the writer.

He finds the chief educational value of sources in "the aid such material gives to intelligent topical work, and to the preparation of 'special reports,'" and he adds: "Of course many of the advantages of topical study may be had from the use of good secondary books new to the user. But such work does not teach the most important lesson of all, that history is the search for truth, and that truth must depend on the ultimate sources. No pupil by the use of this volume or any other collection can oversee a conclusion of Parkman's, but he may learn that Parkman's greatness lies in his graphic and effective grouping of what he has learned from sources." In his advice to teachers concerning the use of sources, he says that perhaps their most important service to the teacher is to "fill his mind and, through him, the pupil's mind with the real spirit of the age described—contact with the sources has some of the effects of visiting the scenes, in the way of leaving in the mind a clear cut impression."

There is no doubt that Prof. Hart's book will go far toward making the use of sources in the ordinary schools as feasible as it is desirable. Whether the teaching public will appreciate the thorough and scholarly method of studying and teaching history thus made possible is another question. Like Milton's system of education, it is "not a bow for every man to shoot in, that counts himself a teacher"; it does, indeed, "require sinews almost equal to those which Homer gave Ulysses," for teaching by means of sources is by no means the same thing as reading in them for one's personal pleasure and profit. The element of responsibility comes in, and it is doubtful if the majority of teachers scattered over this broad land are strong enough skilfully to use so weighty an instrument; but there will always remain the eager and active minority; to these Prof. Hart has addressed his careful collection, his excellent introduction, his admirable lists of secondary works, of collected sources, and of documents and records to be consulted in connection with his own book; and it is to these that he must look for his reward.

The Oldest of Assessors Books.

WHAT IS DOMESDAY BOOK, AND WHAT ARE THE DIFFICULTIES OF STUDYING IT.*

Valuable as is Prof. Frederick William Maitland's "Domesday Book and Beyond," the study of it is only to be undertaken by the rare specialist. As the learned author expresses it, "unless we have mistaken the general drift of legal history, the law implied in Domesday Book ought to be for us a very difficult law—far more difficult than the law of the thirteenth century, for the thirteenth century is nearer to us than is the eleventh. The grown man will find it easier to think the thoughts of the schoolboy than to think the thoughts of the baby."

Evidently there has been some idea entertained that our remote forefathers, as far as property was concerned, adopted a simple law; but, according to our author, the law was complex to a degree, and about it he writes this pithy sentence: "Simplicity is the outcome of technical subtlety; it is the goal, not the starting point. As we go backward the familiar outlines become blurred; the ideas become fluid, and instead of the simple we find the indefinite." In interpreting the Domesday Book, then, we must reverse the evolutionary process.

In 1085 William the Conqueror put on his crown at Gloucester, and there he had "deep speech with his wise men." What he wanted was to get at the facts of his conquest, and so he ordered his barons, legates, justices, &c., to furnish him with a description of his new realm. The outcome of that mission was the descriptio (description) preserved for us in two manuscript volumes, which within a century after their making had already acquired the name of Domesday Book. The second of these volumes, sometimes known as Little Domesday, deals with but three counties—namely, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, while the first volume comprehends the rest of England. There are supplementary volumes. One is the Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiae; another the Inquisitio Eliensis, which gives an account of the estates of the abbey of Ely. There is, too, an Eton Domesday, giving an account of Cornwall, Devonshire, and lands in Somerset, Dorset, and Wiltshire, and still another, full of verdicts, called the Exchequer Domesday.

With all these documents, when you try to study their meaning, "some of the legal problems that are raised have," says the author, "hardly been stated, much less solved." The Domesday Book, then, is not a collection of laws, and here comes in the bother. "Very seldom does it state any rule in general terms, and when it does so we shall usually find cause for believing that the rule is itself an exception, a local custom, a provincial privilege."

What, to use a modern expression, was the true inwardness of this Domesday Book? William wanted money, and levied a land tax, and it may be supposed that he wished to fill the coffers of the State in an equitable manner. There always had been a land tax. In 991 the Danes had paid a tribute of £10,000, and in 1002 the tax was £24,000. When in 1018 Cnut was crowned it was £72,000, besides £11,000 paid by London. We like that old term which describes how William put on the tax—"He laid on men a geld exceeding stiff."

To secure then punctual payment from the land, a gigantic effort was necessary, and this, the record of his possessions, was something which the author says, as far as the record goes, has never been surpassed since the grandest days of the old Roman empire. Stripping, then, the Domesday Book of all its grandeur, what it really is is a tax book or geld book, made out of those rather peculiar people, those we call to-day Assessors.

Since the island had had many occupants, using various languages, the technical terms found in Domesday are simply bewildering—you have Danish, Saxon, Norman, Romance, and even Gaulish. The author takes such a tangled mass as scira, hundredum, wapentac, hida, berewca, inland, haga, saka, soka, geldum, gablum, scotum, heregeat, gersuma, thegnus, sochemanus, burus, bosset, and puts them in one class, and in the other cometatus, carucata, virgata, vovata, apentum, maneruim, pendum, alodium, homagium, relevium, baro, vicecomes, vavassur, villanus, bordarius, coliberius, haspes in another, and then in the most consoling way says "it is now difficult to give the right meaning to some very simple Latin word." What is a miles? Is it a soldier, a warrior, a knight? Is a Sheriff a Vicecomes? Then what may be a vicomte? Is comes an Earl? The terms are intermixed, and the sifting of them is difficult.

What is a hide? Everybody supposably knows what a hide is, but when you read what the Downing Professor of the Laws of England of the University of Cambridge writes about it, you will have to confess that you had not the least comprehension of it, save that it was a measure of land. It might have been in 1085, or before it or immediately after it, 80 or 40 or 120 acres of land. There were big hides and little hides. Meum and tuum always made different measurements, and the King took in big hides and gave away little ones. Sometimes a hide is a "hid," and it may be a "hiwise" or a "hiwscipe."

"Our borough" is a term dear to the American of to-day. If he be a reader at the town library, he will try to explain what is a "borough," and will conclude, "It is all made clear in 'Domesday Book,'" but the learned professor writes a chapter of thirty-six closely printed pages, wherein our friend will find how really little he (or anybody else) knows about it. "Dark as the history of our villages may be, the history of the boroughs is darker yet." The line to be drawn between the burgh and the rural township is not discernible. Towns which should assert themselves as boroughs, and be represented by burgesses, never show themselves—that is, in Domesday. It is all a mess, and immensely difficult to arrive at any conclusion.

As to the history of land measurements, much that is curious may be found in the volume. What is a foot? What is a rod? Measures derived from agricultural pursuits determined these things, but then the Roman put only two oxen to his plow, while the German had a team of eight. According to the German, our acre was 40 rods long by 4 rods wide. So for many centuries, in some parts of the country, the English acre was 4 perches by 40 perches, but then in other sections it varied. In the Domesday Book the Frenchmen, who had been vine growers, introduced the arpentum; then there were changes.

For wonderful erudition, for painstaking, for hearty endeavor to make a very difficult matter plain, this volume should receive the very highest praise, still it will forever be difficult to understand how things were called over 1,000 years ago, even with such information as the "Domesday Book" and its learned commentator can give us.

*DOMESDAY BOOK AND BEYOND. Three Essays on the Early History of England. By Frederick William Maitland. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

How W. L. Alden Writes.

From The New Illustrated Magazine.

I do not work with any great regularity, for a great part of my time is spent in cleaning my bicycle. However, I usually manage to do at least an hour's work daily on the typewriting machine, and my usual rate of speed is about 1,800 words an hour.

If I am driven I can write about 3,600 words an hour. I seldom do more than 4,000 words in a day, for by the time I have written, say, 3,000 words, the machine refuses to spell intelligibly, and persists in writing about one word in four backwards.

THE INAUGURATION

DESCRIBED BY

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

Contrasts our political and social life, as manifested in our greatest national ceremony, with that of the Old World.

The Illustrations are by

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HARPER'S for AUGUST.

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1897.

Arctic Exploration and Books About It

Andrée has sailed away for the pole in his balloon, (and reports already say he has passed over it,) and Peary has departed for the North from Boston. It is interesting in view of these events to consider the purposes which adventurers in that region now aim to accomplish. In the cordial welcome which the public has extended to recent narratives of arctic adventure, in the interest which Peary's newspaper accounts of his last expedition excited, in the eagerness with which the somewhat meagre report of Mr. Jackson was received, and in the popularity of Nansen's story of the "Farthest North," is indicated a curious revulsion which has taken place in popular sentiment toward arctic exploration. No longer is it deemed impolite openly to tax an arctic explorer with intent to seek the North Pole. The euphemism, "an expedition to take scientific observations in the far North, with perhaps an incidental dash toward the 'furthest,'" has lived out its every active life, and that is well, for the phrase made hypocrites of explorers without actually deceiving any but the unthinking. Every arctic adventurer knew in his heart that what was incidental in his plan was the observations, not the "dash."

Nor could it be otherwise. It is not in human nature to be insensible to that outburst of popular applause—an outburst swelled by the voices of even those who although they hold arctic enterprises useless, cannot ungenerously refuse to admire the self-sacrifice, heroism, and address of explorers—which greets the smallest advance into the undiscovered regions. With this reward awaiting his success it is not wonderful that an arctic adventurer should have his heart mainly set upon making some progress toward the pole. And now it is evident that he need no longer be ashamed of it. For what with the safe return of all the recent expeditions and with the brilliant achievement of Nansen, adventures of the pole appear to be once more established in that good repute they held before the disasters to De Long and Greely caused the sympathetic public to shudder at every new plan for arctic research.

Moreover, this is apparent, not only in the enthusiasm—untempered by such grumbles over the futility of braving the polar ice deserts as were usual five years ago—wherewith Nansen's book and the reports of Jackson have been received, but also in the readiness of the public to furnish money to leaders of expeditions. Funds for even such unusual ventures as those of Nansen and Andrée were abundant, Jackson is munificently supported, and now in America, of late among nations the least favorably disposed toward polar research, Mr. Peary has raised a guarantee of $150,000, one of the largest subscriptions for a private arctic enterprise ever collected in this country.

Jackson, now that his survey of Franz Josef Land is completed, Andrée, and Peary are unblushingly bound for the pole, and it is fair openly to wish them good speed. For Mr. Peary, as an American, there is to be added to the word of encouragement a word of warning that the American public expects of him a measure of success. For of the three plans now before us his is the most promising. His route, through Smith Sound and north via the islands above Greenland, affords a solid pathway for sledging over land or land-bound ice extending probably beyond the eighty-fourth parallel, whereas Jackson, starting above Franz Josef Land, must travel north like a horse in a treadmill over an icepack floating south.

Mr. Peary's purpose to approach the pole slowly, establishing as he goes a retreat line of supply depots, is a survival of the fittest; not, like Herr Andrée's project for taking a bird's-eye view of the polar zone from a balloon, an untried and hazardous experiment, but an evolution from the experiences of generations. Every feature is an inheritance from the success or failure of a preceding plan. Mr. Peary holds it as a trustee, and is bound to do well by it. He has ample funds for equipment and ample time to wait for favorable conditions before making any perilous advance.

It is fair to demand of him that he shall avoid disaster as his predecessors would have avoided it, had they known as much about conditions and equipment as Mr. Peary has learned from their mishaps. We do not desire to shudder at the thought of arctic exploration. We do not desire more of such dismal books as those of Greely and De Long. But, on the other hand, it is fair to expect that the leader shall do something to regain for this country the foremost place in polar research which Lockwood and Brainard won in the very region to which he is going. Of late our prestige has been somewhat shaken by the deeds of Nansen. Upon Mr. Peary rests the responsibility of re-establishing it.

Books Children Say They Read.

Prof. Thurber of the University of Chicago has put to 5,000 children in Chicago's public schools these questions: "What books have you read since school began last September, and which one did you like the best?" The answers make an interesting compilation. It is said that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has first place on the list; that Longfellow's "Evangeline" stands as low as thirteenth, and John Fiske's "History of the United States" as high as fifteenth in the list of 100 favorite volumes chosen by boys above thirteen years of age. For the rest, many of the books that stand lowest on the list are those written especially for children.

This result is plainly a disappointment. The names of the books which children read are not so hard to get that these returns are valuable, and the statistics of preferences are too obviously not implicitly to be trusted. Two school boys in New York were asked last Winter to write something about their favorite authors. One of them named as his favorite books works of Scott, Dickens, Cooper, Irving, Porter, Shakespeare, Eliot, and Hawthorne. The other, with unconscious humor, wrote: "As a rule, boys are fond of works of adventure, and I am no exception to the rule. It is only natural that young people, seeing so much of domestic life, do not care to read about it." For statistical purposes, the first answer was worthless. The latter, even without its exquisitely naïve reflection, was precisely what was wanted. Yet, probably seven boys out of ten, sitting down to write formal answers to such questions, would have responded as the first boy did, and the results of the tabulated statistics would be as they obviously were in the case of Prof. Thurber's investigation, too amazingly gratifying from a literary standpoint to be confidently accepted. It is too good an opportunity to please the teacher and to assume a dignified and inspiring position at little cost to be allowed to slip. The temptation to the waggishly bad boy to pose as a prig, and to the student to stretch the facts a little, is altogether too great to be resisted when the goody-good's answer is so perfectly clear.

Still, it would be no more fair to say that a great number of these boys uttered deliberate falsehoods than to say that most of them were prigs. The truth is, probably, that a consciousness of what they believed to be the "right" answer converted most of them for the moment into a belief that it was also the true one. The imagination of a healthy boy never sleeps; told to answer a written list of questions like these, whose replies are evidently to be compiled and eminently considered, he imagines himself a young philosopher, instructing mankind; a litterateur, whose nice literary taste is assumed, and he throws himself into his part with enthusiasm, becomes for the nonce serious as a professor, and spurns with all the bitterness of youthful scorn those juvenile or exciting books that other boys have read, that even he has read in other, shameful days not now to be even remembered, and much less referred to.

The answers thus given are of little value as indicative of the literary taste of children; but they are typical of childhood's nature. Because most of the replies are just what "Sentimental Tommy" would have said, they show that boys of his stamp, of his enthusiastic and dramatic imagination, are common, and while that is a compliment to the skill of Mr. Barrie, its higher and wider significance is in the light which it throws on the worthlessness of children's statistics, as prepared by them.

The Rarest of Rare Books.

In the British Museum there is at present an exhibition of ancient manuscripts, papers, and printed books relating to the early history of the English Church. The earliest relic is a Psalter, after the version of St. Jerome, the date of which is about A. D. 700. It is filled with miniatures executed in the Anglo-Hibernian manner. Originally it belonged to St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, and then came into the possession of Sir Robert Cotton. There is a Latin text, with an interlinear Anglo-Saxon gloss. It is the gloss which is so valuable, because it shows the dialect of the country south of the Humber. It was thought that this Psalter was sent to England by Pope Gregory. But the character of the gloss renders this supposition improbable.

A fine manuscript is that of the Four Gospels by St. Jerome, known as the "Lindisfarne Gospels," or "Durham Book." This was written about the year 700. Here again the illuminations, with fantastical animals, knotted and twisted ornamentations, show it to have been the work of an Irish scribe. A curious legend is attached to this manuscript. When the Danes invaded Northumbria, (A. D. 875,) it was carried to Ireland, and fell overboard during a storm. The book was recovered through the intervention of St. Cuthbert. A careful examination of the manuscript shows no water stains to-day. These "Four Gospels by St. Jerome" remained at Lindisfarne up to the close of the eleventh century. Once the manuscript was magnificently bound, and with jeweled covers, but it has been stripped.

There is a third manuscript—St. Jerome's version of the Scriptures, known as the "Coronation Book." It shows a handwriting of the tenth century, and bears the names of "Odda Rex" and "Michtild Mater Regis." Odda was the Emperor Otha of A. D. 936-73, and Mechtild was the wife of Henry the Fowler. At the coronation of the sovereigns of England this great book was used by them in taking the oath.

One MS., which it is believed once belonged to the Priory of St. Martin, in Dover, contains some wonderful illustrations. One is the tragic death of Thomas à Becket, the other the legend of St. Martin. The good saint divides his raiment with a naked beggar.

Among mediaeval Bibles and Biblical MSS. there are shown in this same collection an early version of the New Testament of about 1440 and the Gospels of the earlier Wycliffe. One superb manuscript is an English version of the Bible in two folio volumes. This work is richly illuminated and has the armorial bearings of Thomas Plantagenet, the youngest son of King Edward III., who was put to death by Richard II. in 1397.

There is a breviary of the eleventh century, in which figures a musical annotation called pneumata, or pneums, and this was the forerunner of the modern staves and bars. There is a Benedictional which explains the various forms of blessings, and a Penitential. This latter official book is of the tenth century, and in it Christians are informed that in going to church sailing and riding are permissible, but not bathing, nor riding excepting when going to worship.

There is one historical manuscript which has often been quoted in part. It shows how wisely matters were to be carried on among the English heathens, so that their adoption of the true faith could be more easily worked out by the early missionaries. It is all conveyed in a very sensible letter from Pope Gregory to Mellitus the Abbott, who became in 604 Archbishop of London, and in 619 Archbishop of Canterbury. "The temples where idols are worshipped are not to be overturned, but the idols may be destroyed. The temples are to be purified with holy water, and altars erected, for 'the populace will more readily resort to their accustomed places of worship.' The sacrifice of animals is to be abolished, but the relics, even if they are 'natalia,' or native, are to be preserved."

There is one manuscript which is a notice of the tax imposed by Nicholas IV., with a valuation of all the ecclesiastical property in England and Wales. Edward I. was to have a tenth part of the church revenues for not less than six years, so as to pay for the expenses of a crusade. There is a bull of Pope John XXII. which releases King Edward III. from the payment of 1,500 marks due the Pope. Here, too, is that terrible ecclesiastical document which is opposed to English versions of the Scriptures for the "dampning of erroneous bokes and heresies and prohibiting the having of holy Scripture translated into the vulgar tongue."

The Athenaeum, when describing these treasures, asks, when a printed Bible brings £4,000, what may be the values of the Durham Book, the Augustine Psalter, and the Coronation Book?

Prehistoric Mexican City.

In the State of Guerrero, in Mexico, there has been found by Mr. William Niven a ruined city, "Omitlan." Guerrero skirts the Pacific. Acapulco is its port, and its capital is Chilpancingo.

Visiting the capital five years ago, Mr. Niven was struck by seeing at the Governor's palace a collection of antiquities including "idols of stone, domestic utensils, war implements, articles of personal adornment of jade, jasper, diorite, onyx, obsidian, and rock crystal." Having been informed that these objects came from a neighboring village, Xochipala, the place was visited. Returning to New York, Mr. Niven laid his plans of future exploration before Mr. Morris K. Jesup, and at once the President of the American Museum of Natural History, with his well-known liberality, agreed to defray all the expenses of the trip.

Xochipala was visited by Mr. Niven, and he brought back 400 archaeological objects, which are now on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History, and comprise the Jesup collection of Mexican antiquities.

Mr. Niven determined, however, on a more thorough investigation. It then became necessary that negotiations should be entered into with the Mexican Government for a more extended survey of the ruins. In the recent Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, Mr. Niven gives a résumé of his most recent researches.

Leaving New York in June of last year, Xochipala was reached. Ruins were found a half day's journey from the village. There was seen the foundation of a building of some size, and on a hilltop what was a temple, the walls being 300 by 200 feet. "In the centre was an altar of solid masonry 15 feet square at the base, in good preservation, and nearly 20 feet high." These ruins were only placed along a route which led to more important structures.

Six hours of travel brought Mr. Niven to the western boundary of what was a large city, now in ruins. Excavations having been at once commenced, a circular chamber was found, filled with dust and fragments of timber and plaster. This broken plaster, which had once covered the walls, was red and white. In the centre of the chamber a perfect skeleton of a man was dug up, and the bones of a dog. "A prehistoric Mexican dog," Mr. Niven writes, "is a novelty." Further examination showed on the floor large quantities of stone beads, idols, masks, and beads of diorite.

Going further south, a mound was opened, and here were found a number of beads of green jade and serpentine. Whenever an archaeologist comes across true jade in an out-of-the-way place he puzzles over it. "The peculiarity of this jade has been noted," writes Mr. Niven, "that no material of the same kind is found in Mexico. The jade of Australia and South America does not resemble the jade found in these Mexican ruins. Jade found in China resembles it somewhat, and the question is asked whether there ever was any connection between China and the ruined city."

In the United States National Museum at Washington there is a jade mask, some 3½ by 4½ inches, made of true jade, which, as it is designated as coming from Mexico, has puzzled all archaeologists. This head of fine jade is skillfully worked out, and is decidedly Mongolian as to type. If it be Mexican it presents a problem not readily solved.

Some ten miles further south Mr. Niven came to a place called Chalchuitepetl, or the "Hill of Precious Stones." Here again jade beads were found, a copper bell, a seal of terra cotta, "and a peculiar object resembling an Egyptian tear bottle." In Mr. E. A. Douglass's collection there are several such terra cotta seals of the peculiar Mayan type. Mr. Douglass believes that these seals, called "tecnilautzi," when charged with color, were used to impress figures on the arms or shoulders of men, for certain ceremonial purposes.

Two pyramids were found, one of them sixty feet in height. Further south, again, many more relics came to light. Here were masks of green stone, skulls, with teeth showing long usage. Going northerly, Mr. Nivens saw the remains of an arch, which was thirty feet high, and a foundation which must have belonged to an edifice covering several acres. Ranging, then, to the westward, a temple of extraordinary dimensions was seen. It measured 600 by 200 feet. Here an olla or jar was dug up filled "with objects made of mother of pearl," possibly the nacrous covered shell of the Pacific, still so much prized by the Chinese.

Mr. Niven's exploration covered several hundred square miles. The ridges and ravines were continuous, and every ridge was covered with ruined structures.

Mr. Niven is in hopes of being able to resume his researches under more advantageous circumstances, and, in the meantime, a most liberal concession has been granted by the Mexican Government for the prosecution of the work in certain districts of the State of Guerrero.

Our interest in such purely American matters should be quite as great as that manifested in Egyptian exploration.

Rambles in Old Book Shops.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE JOYS AND SORROWS OF THE POOR COLLECTOR.

How charmingly and tenderly Charles Lamb has written on this subject, and how delightfully he could have expatiated upon the treasures to be unearthed in even the shabbiest and dirtiest of old shops! How quaint, too, are some of the old shopkeepers, and what delightful talks one may have with them, for there seems to be a kind of freemasonry among book-lovers, bringing them together at once, and for all time.

One of the "Essays of Elia" commences: "What a place to be in is an old library." While quite agreeing with this, I would add, "What a place to be in is an old book shop!" What delightful, and, I must add, dusty hours I have spent in them—I well remember spending a morning in an old Brooklyn shop with some friends, where we unearthed all sorts of treasures for the smallest possible outlay. When at last we commenced to think of lunch a dustier and dirtier trio was never seen. The shop was kept by an old man and his wife, whom Dickens would have been delighted to have

pictured; their general sitting and dining room was back of the shop, and into this dingy little room, crowded with furniture, and with half a dozen parrots in cages, we were very politely invited, furnished with a whisk broom, and with a dishpan full of water, a bar of kitchen soap, and a roller towel. Ten minutes later we left the shop, clean once more, and with delightful packages under our arms—most enthusiastic over our whole morning. I never see those particular books without a recollection of the whole thing coming back to me. The quaint talk of the old couple, the screeching of the birds, and, above all, the dishpan.

I am always delighted to see rare books at the Lenox and other libraries, and at the fine exhibitions of the Grolier Club, nearly every one of which it has been my good fortune to attend, but books seen under glass are more or less of an aggravation. I want to handle them lovingly, study their title pages and all their little peculiarities, dip into them here and there, and gloat over them in every possible way—especially over the "books that never can be mine." But above all to price these treasures and to plan and dream, alas! how vainly usually, of the day when these books may be added to my own shelves!

How often in old shops have I stood on counters and on rickety piles of old books and magazines, for most of the prizes are found on top shelves, and with what trembling hands pulled down promising looking volumes, only to find (for I'm a "first edition" man) on the title pages or on their backs, "eighth edition," "nineteenth thousand," or, most disappointing of all, "second edition"; so near, and yet, except in rare instances, of no more value than the forty-second. There is an indescribable satisfaction in getting for ten cents or a quarter a book often priced at $2 or $3, and one is always looking forward to making a big find on some lucky day. When one makes a find there is always the anxious feeling that the book's real value may be discovered before you can get away. I have on my shelves at least a dozen presentation copies, some with the author's autograph only, and some with an inscription as well, all first editions, and costing only from ten to twenty-five cents each. Among my finds is a good copy of Mrs. Stoddard's "Two Men," unearthed from the very darkest corner of a little Sixth Avenue shop. The book was one I had long wanted, and cost me the large sum of ten cents. Mrs. Stoddard, seeing the book, and hearing where it was found, wrote in it, "A very suitable copy. Elizabeth Stoddard."

Last Winter a friend of mine found, in an old Brooklyn shop, a copy, in fine condition, of the first edition of Thackeray's "Four Georges" and also a first edition of Ruskin's "The Two Paths," for a quarter each. Imagine his delight at finding them quoted in priced catalogues at from $15 to $20 each. The next day I thoroughly investigated that particular shop, and, although I found one or two little things I cared to buy, I found nothing of any consequence.

Perhaps my greatest disappointment may be worth telling. For the last half dozen years I have been collecting George Meredith's poems, and have succeeded easily enough in getting first editions of everything except his first volume, "Poems by George Meredith; Parker & Son, London, 1851." As this book is quoted in London catalogues at from £10 to £12, I'm not likely to own it unless I can "pick it up." Its rarity may be imagined when I say I've never even been able to see a copy, although I've looked and asked for it in all possible places. Imagine, then, my disgust upon inquiring for it one afternoon in a well-known Forty-second Street shop, to be told that ten minutes before a copy had been sold to one of New York's wealthiest collectors for the extremely small sum of $9. As I was in town for the purchase of a new bonnet, with a good proportion of my Winter allowance in my pocket, the book would certainly have been mine had I only been a few minutes earlier, for could I not have worn my last season's hat another Winter, a thing I am very much given to doing under such circumstances? Many books on my shelves represent some such sacrifice, as, for instance, a beautifully bound copy of the best edition of Montaigne, in three volumes, stumbled upon one day while I was en route for Vantine's for the purchase of a Summer silk. The gown would have been worn out long ago, while the books are as fresh and delightful as ever.

On my shelves are a number of the books issued by the Grolier Club, two of which, issued during one Winter, represent the care of our furnace for that particular time; no light work for a young woman, but each time I attended to it I comforted myself with the thought that in no other way could I have had the books at that time. I often wonder whether Grolier Club books were ever so earned before!

One of my experiences, at once both a joy and a sorrow, may be worth telling. Occasionally, for prudence sake, I have sworn off on books for a stated period, always religiously keeping my vow. While I never break my word, I can't manage to keep away from the shops, so one such occasion found me hunting away as hard as ever. My search was rewarded by the discovery of a little Pickering Shakespeare, in nine volumes, all perfectly fresh and in as good condition as though issued yesterday. They were only $5, and I had them put aside, telling a friend where to find them. I've always regretted not buying them myself, and its such an aggravation to hear the man tell people how "he" picked them up in a little out-of-the-way up-town shop.

[illegible] my treasures. One of the best-known shops in America, to which I sent a small list, offered me $175 for a dozen books, which had only cost me $120. What other fad, besides all the pleasure connected with reading and owning the books, could have realized so large a profit on the original investment!

I wonder how many New Yorkers know of the curious old book shop hidden away in a basement near the Produce Exchange? I say hidden, for, knowing about where it was, it took more than one trip to actually find it. Both the shop and the odd old man who keeps it are well worth a visit, as are many such shops scattered through all our large cities.

A Castle of the Last Crusaders.

MARIENBURG, HOME OF THE ORDER OF GERMAN KNIGHTS, AND THE RESTORATION OF THIS MONUMENT OF MEDIÆVAL GERMANY.

MARIENBURG, West Prussia, July 2.—Among the many plans and projects of the German Emperor to recall the past and at the same time encourage the public taste in architecture and the arts is the complete restoration of the old castle of Marienburg, on the Nogat, a branch of the Vistula, near the outlet of that historic stream into the Baltic. In going to St. Petersburg from Berlin the traveler is sure to note the high rooftrees and singular gables of the castle, all of brick and tiles, while crossing the Nogat on the railway bridge, once a famous feat of engineering. West Prussia is for the most part a rather flat, undulating land, which is not relieved even by towns with high-backed cathedrals; Marienburg comes as a pleasant break in the monotony. But how many Americans think of interrupting their journey there once they are off for Russia? They are more likely to favor Königsberg, a few hours further to the northeast, because there lies Kant's University beside the well-preserved castle.

But Marienburg is really more interesting than Königsberg. The little town itself, once part of the extensive fortifications round the castle, is older and more picturesque than any part of Königsberg. The main street, called The Market, running from the eastern portal of the Schloss parallel with the river, gives odds to the best in Chester—and we know that to the New Englander, at least, Chester is the standard for all that is quaint and sixteenth-century-like. On both sides of this street fantastic gables from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century preside over arcades whose floors rise and fall with the whim of the original builder, or the accidental height of the ground, and are formed of boards or brick or stone, as the case may be. Looking down on a fairly broad cobblestoned street, they have directly before them small square inclosures like roomy pews, either open to the sky or closed in carefully with glass and stocked within with tables and benches. These are the arbors, (Lauben,) which may be used for the householder's family, or, if he is a host, then for his guests. These invasions of the street by the houses are very old-timy. But there is an aristocracy in owners of Lauben, with all the width of the street between the greater and the less. The "high arbors," high by virtue of the rise of the hill toward the old wall by the river's brink, look down in several senses on the "low arbors" across the cobblestones. Each house has also a cellar before or under its "arbor." About the middle of this picturesque thoroughfare, half way between the grand castle and the queer old brick towngate to the east, stands another ornament to Marienburg, the old Rathaus, with powerful arches for its arcaded front, tiled steep roof, and peculiar wooden turret. Its architecture is very serious and prominent as to features, like many of the human faces up here in these Baltic provinces, where the bony structure is marked, and the features add to exaggeration rather than beautiful. At the other end of Schloss Marienburg, down stream, near the bridge of boats, things are more modern. The old clutter of cabins and barns was swept away some years ago to make room for a little park, in the centre of which stands a bronze statue of Frederick the Great, by Siemering. His ugly but intelligent face balances well enough that homely but delightful old Rathaus to the eastward beyond the castle.

Marienburg Castle bears on one of its most prominent parts, namely, the apse of the chapel, a huge sign and token of its name, a stucco Virgin Mary and Child, which takes up the niche otherwise occupied by a stained-glass window. A golden background and colors on faces, hands, and garments have been restored to it by Venetian glass mosaics, but the naïve modeling of the Virgin's body, her big, simple face, and the straightness of the Infant's features, more like those of an old man than a child, preserve the whole from too new a look. One may imagine that the old masters of the order used some talented Lithuanian slave, captured in his woods and swamps, rather than an artist from South Germany or Italy; for the figures suggest the grotesque carved images described by mediæval writers as the idols of heathen in these parts, or the rude fetiches kept in the Amber Museum at Königsberg which were found in prehistoric tombs thereabout.

Marienburg was founded after 1300 by the charitable Order of German Knights, which had been expelled from Acre, in Palestine, and found a refuge in Venice. The Crusaders having failed in Asia, as they deserved, it was necessary to find other prey in heathendom where the commercial and robber instincts of Europeans could let themselves out under the form of converting the pagan, even as they indulge themselves in Africa to the present day. Some, but not all, of the Slav peoples on the Baltic were still unconverted, and the Lithuanians, not a Slav people, but confused with them, were pagans from the old rock. The founders of Marienburg professed chastity, rude fare, and the mission to convert, in the manner of Charlemagne, by slaughtering the hardiest warriors of the peoples whose lands they coveted and driving the rest into the water with the simple alternative before them of drowning or being baptized. They used what was left of the madness of the Crusades to bring to their aid adventurers and honest fanatics from all parts of Europe—Italy, Spain, Ireland, England, and Norway, as well as from Austria and South Germany. But with all their efforts they met in the Lithuanians warriors who put their hosts to the sword time after time, apparently in defiance of Napoleon's adage that the Lord is apt to be on the side of the biggest army. At a later period the Poles, under their Kings of a Lithuanian house, put an end to the pretensions of the Order of German Knights and made this corner of the Baltic their own.

But under the masters of the order commerce flourished on the Baltic in a wonderful way. They had learned in Venice the value of commerce, and succeeding masters held to the tradition. By making alliances with the Hansa towns, purging the Baltic of pirates, and arranging treaties with England, they became rich and famous, while they introduced civilization and such learning as the time afforded. It is therefore plain what an important monument Marienburg must be. Built by Conrad von Thierberg in 1280, it still retains the main lines of the first sketch. On a hill by the Nogat he erected a castle in the form of a square with a platform round it, having a breastwork; round the platform a deep moat with drawbridges. In the courtyard is a well. The "high castle" is of brick, with vaulted rooms for the dormitory of the knights, their refectory, the refectory of the masters, the kitchen and wine cellar, the narrow but lofty chapel. The ceilings are of the simple, fine, traced sort before the rich later Gothic became widely known. Westward across the moat he built in a long, irregular square the buildings for the men at arms, stables, and refectories. When the Order of German Knights took possession the high castle was found too small; what Thierberg used for meaner offices had in 1480 yielded to lofty structures for the knights themselves, handsome refectories, halls, and so forth. The moat was now carried round the higher as well as this lower part, and Marienburg appeared much as it is to-day.

Marienburg has belonged to Prussia but 125 years, for it was in 1772 that Frederick the Chivalrous robbed the unhappy Austrian widow of this land. Early in this century it was in a sad state, having been long used as a barracks and storehouse for produce. Two poets, Max von Schenkendorff in 1803 and Eichendorff in 1840, did most to direct public attention to the necessity of preserving the castle. The former saved it from complete destruction; it was planned to convert it into a large storage house for grain. A royal rescript saved it just in time, and in 1815 began the first serious attempts to free it from intrusive buildings and replace the fallen floors and vaulted ceilings of the higher castle. The next step was to study more carefully the records and point out the errors made by the restorers in the first fury of their ardor. This was done in 1850 by von Quast. At present the restorations are in the hands of the architect Carl Steinbrecht; work goes on in the lower castle on the side away from the river, where floors, windows, and outer curtain wall are in process of change and reparation. On the river side the old water gate has been freed from clustering buildings, and will eventually be continued down to the water's edge.

The Emperor is a man who sticks to what he once undertakes; hardly a year passes that Marienburg is not visited and the restorations examined; he intends later to make it one of his permanent palaces. At present the interior has some attractions in the way of old chests, stained-glass windows, (among which three or four in the chapel are old and of good quality,) suits of mail, genuine and faked; arquebuses, pikes, and time-eaten helmets found in the excavations, door handles and hinge supports of iron, very beautiful, indeed, though applied to modern oak doors; some old cannon and stone cannon balls, a few tapestries and a good many colored stucco and flat frescoes done by anything but artistic modern hands. But as soon as the restorations of the northern wing are finished, two important collections will be installed. Dr. Jaquet's collection of the coins issued by the Order, a gift of the collector, and a collection of weapons and armor of the Middle Ages, bought from Herr Biell of Tungen, in East Prussia. So that, while Marienburg in itself is now a place to visit, next year the old castle of the commercial missionaries will be provided with many things that refer directly to its great period, 1300 to 1400, as well as to periods before and after the fourteenth century.

Resurrected Marienburg has already seen the pomp and bustle of a festival which recalled to some degree the period when its masters deigned to receive young knights from all parts of the world to teach them how to fight the heathen and sent their envoys to the Emperor of Austria or the King of England or the Doge of Venice. During the Autumn manœuvres of 1894, the Emperor invited the heads of the province and the chiefs of the army to be his guests in Marienburg. He received them in the Chapter Room and gave them a banquet in the sunny refectory of the knights, in the southern wing of the lower castle, looking out on the river. Since then the old Pfaffenthurm has been built to meet the old pictures of the castle; it forms a conspicuous mark in the sky-line; also the Annencapelle. There is no means of knowing exactly what furniture the castle held prior to 1410, when the Poles and Lithuanians overwhelmed the Order in the battle of Tannenberg. But no effort is spared to secure such objects as could reasonably have been part of the inventory of a rich and luxurious order in the fourteenth century. With thoroughness and slow dispatch, the architects and archæologists are making of Marienburg an object lesson for that period, which would do the heart of Viollet-le-Duc good, were he here to enjoy the scene.

Reminiscences of Gen. Lee.

In The Outlook, Mr. S. D. McCormick gives his reminiscences of Gen. Robert E. Lee as a college President. The wonderful memory that Gen. Lee had is illustrated. Some thirty students, newcomers, had called on the President of the university to pay their respects to him, and among them was Mr. McCormick. In the course of a week fully 400 students were introduced. Mr. McCormick writes:

"Possibly six weeks passed before I again met the General, when one morning I came face to face with him on the campus, and respectfully saluted. To my surprise, as I had only met him for a moment, the General, in returning my salute, called my name. I was so impressed that I went among the students, stated the circumstance, and, after pushing my inquiries, discovered that each of them had had a similar experience. Afterward, when I knew the General well, I called his attention to the incident, told him of my astonishment, and how I had questioned other students, and how frequently I had to ask the names of my new acquaintances time and again, although I was somewhat gifted, as I thought, in my memory of both faces and names. The General smiled, and said that his ability to recall a face and name came from cultivation of the memory and close observation. He told me, furthermore, that he had never been introduced to a soldier of the Army of Northern Virginia whose face and name he could not afterward instantly recall. I remembered from my historical reading that it was stated that Mithridates could call the name of every man in his army of a million men—a statement, which I considered as somewhat 'rosy' until I met Gen. Lee."

Another story of Gen. Lee's memory and power of observation may be cited, as told by a gentleman who was in active service during the war:

"It was my business to carry dispatches. That duty was entailed on me because I had an excellent horse—poor Jack! the best soldier's horse that ever lived. Dispatches are not often put directly into the hands of the General in Chief because you can't find him. The dispatches go through the intermediary of some member of the General's staff. By an accident, just within the lines I stumbled across the General, and I was so taken aback that I must have forgotten to salute. I was called to a sense of military courtesy by Gen. Lee's bow to me as I handed him the dispatches across my horse, for he was mounted. I was tired to death. Thirty-odd miles, and through hard roads, had Jack carried me, and mostly at a gallop. I was begrimed and filthy, and my face scarred where the trees' boughs had scratched me—in fact, I was almost unrecognizable.

"Two years after the surrender I was at an assemblage in Richmond, and Gen. Lee was present. I should have liked to have clasped the hand of my old General, but was afraid of being thought obtrusive. It happened that I passed near him. At once my presence seemed to call his attention. Presently a gentleman touched my arm and said to me, 'Gen. Lee would like to talk with you.' I approached the General with some trepidation.

"'Will you pardon me,' he said, 'but did I not see you on the Chickahominy? You rode a roan horse, and the poor beast was blown—and you were a bearer of dispatches. It was a fine horse, but he had a terrible sore on his back.'

"'Yes, Gen. Lee, that about describes my mount. The horse had had a heavy day's work—and I rode then 165 pounds—and Jack's rations had been few and far between—his condition was bad—and a hard saddle and no blanket had galled him.'

"'I wanted to compliment you at that time on a fairly dangerous ride. I did not know your name then, and you were off next day,' said Gen. Lee.

"'But, General, how can you remember such a trivial matter?'

"'Oh, readily enough. When you dismounted I noticed that you at once unsaddled—which was the right thing to do—and you looked at the abrasion on your horse's back. Then you asked my orderly if he could get you a piece of soap. Now soap was scarce just then. I had a very small bit of castile soap left, and I gave my man particular instructions that he should divide my soap in two and give you half. Did you receive it?'

"'I did, General, and my horse's sore back had the benefit of it.'

"'Did you carry your horse safely through the war?' he asked.

"'I did, General.'

"'Well, I am pleased to hear that, for I should have missed Traveler so much had he been killed.' Then followed an invitation to call on him, which I only too gladly accepted."

Mr. McCormick thus describes Traveler, Gen. Lee's favorite horse:

"I had not long been a student before I knew Traveler, the great war steed of the General's, so easily recognized as his mount in any battle picture of the Army of Northern Virginia. Being a Kentuckian, I prided myself not a little upon my knowledge of the points of a good horse; and hundreds of times, as I walked out for exercise during the afternoons, the General would ride by, always salute, and frequently rein in to converse for a few moments. It was only natural that, at times, Traveler should be discussed between us. He was a large, powerful, and well-muscled horse; an iron-gray; as I recall, rather more than 16 hands in height, and in ordinary flesh weighing about 1,150 pounds. I remember I called the attention of the General to some of his fine points—his high spirit; his light, agile step; his full, prominent eye; his immense power, and the ease with which, at any pace, he carried the General, who weighed probably 200 pounds. The General's eye kindled, and I soon found out that I was a novice where I thought myself a critic. He pointed out that the first essentials of a mount were power and intelligence—of course presupposing that the horse is sure-footed and the wind perfect; that intelligence was to be judged by the prominence of the forehead, the width between the eyes, and the eye itself; and that no horse was trustworthy unless level-headed; that power and endurance were indicated in the deep capacious chest, the full throttle, the short, strong back, the deep, sinewy flank, the large, flat bones of the leg; and he suggest-

ed that the pasterns should not rest too straight above the firm, solid hoof.

"The General was a superb horseman. His favorite gaits were the canter, the gallop, and the walk. He sat his horse easily and gracefully, his bearing military, with a firm yet easy hand upon the bridle-rein, his weight on the stirrup, his thighs pressing the saddle, and his every movement in unison with the motions of his steed. Riding was his favorite recreation, and was, so far as we knew, his only exercise except his daily walk to the office and back to his home."

Gen. Lee's loyalty and how he held the point of honor high could not be explained better than by this incident:

"At a Faculty meeting one of the professors made some disparaging remarks about Gen. Grant. Gen. Lee, in indignation, rose from his chair, and looking the professor full in the face, said to him: 'Sir, if you ever presume to speak disrespectfully of Gen. Grant in my presence, either you or I will sever our connection with this university.'"

Books with Humor in Them.*

There are few American books more worthy of reproduction than "Georgia Scenes." Its author, Augustus Baldwin Longfellow, who was Gen. Longstreet's uncle, was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He lived for many years in Augusta, Ga., where he was born. He was President of Emory College, and afterward President of a college in Louisiana. "Georgia Scenes" was first published in 1840. Another edition was called for some twenty-seven years after, and now we have the one under notice.

With Washington Irving, Judge Longstreet may be said to have been among the very first to discover what was true American humor, and in "Georgia Scenes" the causes for merriment occur on almost every page. To-day in Savannah the pleasant speech of Judge Longstreet is remembered, and it is believed that some of the incidents in "Georgia Scenes" have at least the merit of reality.

In many ways this volume is curious, because it explains manners and customs in the South of three-quarters of a century ago. Every here and there, Longstreet introduces negro dialect in an inimitable way. He even recalls, in the names of his characters, those which exist in actuality to-day. As good a story as ever was written is "A Sage Conversation." Mr. Stockton could not have worked in a more amusing dialogue or a more natural conclusion. The possibilities and probabilities are all in the proper proportions.

At the time Longstreet wrote these sketches it was Philadelphia which was the great city of the North, and so young ladies from Savannah and Charleston went to Philadelphia to acquire French and other polish. Miss Aurelia Emma Theodosia Augusta Crump, one of the heroines, had studied music in Philadelphia as it was taught by Mme. Piggisqueaki, who was a pupil of Ma'm'selle Crokifrogietta, and when Aurelia attacked the piano "she boxed it, she clawed it, she raked it, she scraped it." Baldwin, the story teller, longs to hear "Possum Up the Gum Tree," but Nick Truck admired the performance, remarking "She's the most enchanting performer I have ever heard in my life." Then the story teller writes: "Nick had entered the counting room of a merchant in Charleston some five or six years before; had been sent out as a supercargo of a vessel to Bordeaux, and while the vessel was delivering one cargo and taking in another, contracted a wounderful relish for French music."

"Georgia Scenes," we think, antedates the well-known "Charcoal Sketches," which are Philadelphian. Perhaps somewhat prior to the "forties" the bubblings of Dickens had aerated many still waters, and so burst forth the humor in Longstreet. Anyhow, this book must have a place in properly conditioned libraries, for it is almost a classic.

Of uncommon merit is Mr. W. W. Jacobs's "Many Cargoes." You might say that at last the many laughs which our own Mr. W. L. Alden has raised in England had been caught up by Mr. Jacobs. It is on board of small schooners or tugs or lighters, plying up and down the Thames or taking short trips along the English coast, that the incidents occur. The actors are Captains, mates, and seamen on the little craft. Good, honest fun, an unlimited quantity of it, is to be found in "Many Cargoes," and some of the stories have the neatest and prettiest of conclusions.

"The Skipper of the Osprey" is a pretty girl of twenty. Her father is ill, and she has to take charge of the sailing barge. How she does browbeat and domineer the single hand on board! Miss Cringle is indeed a Tartar, but that young man stands it all, for he has fallen in love with the pretty skipper. Fortune favors him, and finally the hard Miss Cringle is subdued. She has found her master, and is only too glad to acknowledge it.

All the way through Mr. Jacobs's volume is delightful, and on board a yacht, when the men and ladies are all together, "Many Cargoes," when read aloud, will delight the listeners.

*GEORGIA SCENES. Characters, Incidents, &c., in the First Half Century of the Republic. By a Native Georgian. New edition. New plates, with the original illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers.

MANY CARGOES. By W. W. Jacobs. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Dumas Fils and Duse.

THE FRENCH WRITER'S PREDICTION OF HER SUCCESS FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

Eleanora Duse's Parisian season is over and the passing of a remarkable paradox is completed. In Paris more than anywhere else in the world the opinion of the theatre-going public follows the dictates of the dramatic critics. The critics shelved the plays of Balzac and made fame for the dramas of Victor Hugo and the Dumases. They also lavished the praise which has sustained the emotions of Sarah Bernhardt; they tried to kill La Duse, but only secured her deification. In their profundity of admiration for the only school of acting that they knew anything about, Le Figaro, Le Journal des Débats, and Le Temps condemned in advance the simple and untheatrical mode of the Italian woman. In this they were aided by Il Secolo of Milan and La Tribuna di Roma, which in unstinted language predicted the failure of Mme. Duse in Paris. But for once the critics clamored in vain; Parisians crowded the Théâtre de la Renaissance. This is the paradox that has just come to pass in the emotional French city.

The journals are now, so far as possible, making amends, for the mission of French criticism seemed on the point of annihilation. Many have been their excuses, their explanations, their temporizations, the climax of which has been reached by La Revue de Paris declaring that the success of La Duse had been an assured fact all along, as Alexandre Dumas fils predicted it as far back at 1882, when she first played his "La Dame aux Camélias" in Rome.

That no exception may be taken to this assertion, La Revue de Paris prints a number of letters, hitherto unpublished, exchanged between Dumas and Count X. Count X. is in reality Il Conte Giuseppe Primoli, an Italian littérateur, and it is to him that La Revue is indebted for the correspondence.

In May, 1881, Mme. Duse played in "La Princesse de Bagdad" in Rome and met with great success. Dumas is astonished and pleased, and writes to his friend Count X. for information concerning the actress "who," he is sure, "would touch the hearts of Parisians with her infinite sorrow and suffering never to be assuaged." The Count replies in part as follows:

"Roma, 1881.

"A Monsieur Alexandre Dumas: You ask of me, Caro Maestro, how this great genius, in which one may not recognize any school, first proclaimed itself. It was in Turin in 1881. Eleonora Duse had just passed through a year of cruel physical and mental suffering, which had precluded her acting. Cesare Rossi saw that she despaired of her future, and, realizing what fortitude she had to gain a victory over herself, offered her the position of leading lady in his company. Although weak and miserable, and with little hope of being able to keep her agreement, she signed an engagement. She said to me: 'In the way one signs a promissory note there is no possibility of paying, but which, when it falls due, can always be avoided by suicide.'

"But the old actor was not mistaken. Her art brought her into life again; from that day her greatness was an established fact. She has made herself what she is through no treadmill labor; it is simply the cry of her heart. She had only to commune with herself and to put her own life into her parts. She does not remember her masters; she only remembers what she has suffered. Her genius has thus been created in the very fibre of her being. An insurmountable reserve holds back any confidences concerning her private life, but on the stage the restraint is thrown off, and there she pours out her heart that would otherwise break. She loves your plays above all others. She finds in them so much more sympathy. That is the reason of her enthusiasm for you.

"Ah, you should hear her pour out upon her lover her scorn of infidelity, and as she crushes him more completely it is in her own wounded heart that she finds the echo of earlier love phrases. It is the same with pity, anger, vengeance, pardon, and sacrifice. She has but to remember. * * * What does she care for stage conventions? She ignores them. Thus she has felt, thus she acts. All is turned about, overturned, unexpected. One shudders, then weeps with her, and then applauds."

To this letter Alexandre Dumas replied as follows:

"Cher Ami: You were wrong in not sending me a year ago your long letter. * * * I would then have known this most remarkable woman still better and have shown myself more affectionate when I had occasion to write to her. Still your account of her story is only the usual sequence of commonplace adventures that generally happen to a woman in a similar position to hers. But commonplaces suddenly assume a significant character when talent and renown come from them, thanks to a highly sensitive organization. To those who ask why God causes pain one might answer it is necessary sometimes to create genius. So much for the imbeciles who do not know enough to gain from their experiences all that may be profited by them.

"Will she come to Paris when her engagement is ended? Please ask her to let me know. I will go to see her as soon as I learn of her arrival. She does not speak French, and I have no knowledge of Italian. Nevertheless I am certain that we would understand each other very well. A. D."

In another letter Dumas expresses the wish that Mme. Duse might appear in "Denise." To this epistle the Count replies as follows:

"Roma, 4 January, 1885.

"A Monsieur Alexandre Dumas: Last evening Duse came to hear me read 'Denise' to her. I regretted your absence very much, for you would have been amused, entertained, and moved by her varied emotions. You are aware that she is very high-strung. The first act charmed her with its crowd of honest people, but she was waiting for her part. The second interested her, but still she waited. She said nothing, but I knew what was passing in her mind—a great admiration for the play, but a regret that Denise was always in the wings. As she did not appear, she thought in turn of playing Mme. de Thanzette, then Marthe, and might even have wanted to try André! Half of the third act passed—no Denise! She did not know whether to laugh or cry over the beautiful part she was nursing. But then came the scene of the confession, on which the whole play turns, and to my conception one of the most beautiful that you have ever penned. I was sure of its effect.

"She sat there breathless, her color changing and the tears streaming down her cheeks. At the description of the death of the little child she suddenly turned her face away, biting her handkerchief, and during the rest of the story she leaned back, half hidden behind the curtain.

"She comprehended then the purity of Denise—so chaste, proud, gentle, and silent throughout the play; beneath her impenetrable mask one could feel the secret that was consuming her, until she finally allowed it to escape. She did not laugh or weep; at times she sang, but the notes were so sad that though her own eyes were dry every one wept who heard her. For one moment she acknowledges her secret and lays her heart bare before him she loves, afterward to be forever sealed under the veil of the bride or of the nun, happy or resigned—it matters little—for she will exist in shadow and silence.

"It is perhaps the first time any character has been presented with such penetrating charm. It is love, grief, loneliness, and death that have helped to develop Duse's bewitching face. This wounded heart is on the eve of reawakening under a new inspiration, but it is forever shut against the lure of love. If you could only have heard the enthusiasm she evoked by her exquisite rendering of Denise—one would have said she herself was the heroine. She wished to play the part at once with scarcely any study, telling me she felt as if she had known this ideal and living creature.

"Post Scriptum.—This is what I received from her this morning. It is not yet 9 o'clock, and the performance was not finished until 2. I translate: 'Since last night I have kept in my ear and my heart the melody and perfume of Denise. I see her figure before me, vague, undefined, full of grief and full of hope. I cannot say. Last night, after you left, I wrote a few lines to M. Dumas that I neither care nor dare to reread. It is not a letter nor a message of thanks. When I am calmer I will write both. Meanwhile, since a woman's first inclination should always be followed, kindly send him the inclosed. At such time I do not know how to express myself or how to thank him. Many great thanks to you, kind friend; oh, the clear atmosphere of Denise, how it purifies!'

"I translate also the letter Duse has written you, knowing how anything really sincere pleases you. Mark the unsteadiness of the script where she speaks of the death of the little child and you will have an idea of the emotion with which Denise made her confession."

Here is the reply of Dumas:

"Paris, 9 Jan., 1885.

"Au Comte X.:

"Mon Cher Ami: Tears sprang to my eyes as I read the letters from you and La Duse. I am very happy to have given her this touching joy, which has brought her new success. Our rehearsals are going on well. I have made some cuts, perhaps twenty lines in all. I will send you a copy in two or three days. To-day I have scarce time to pen you this line and to embrace you.

"ALEXANDRE DUMAS."

Following is the next letter which Dumas received from Rome:

"Roma, Good Friday.

"A M. Alexandre Dumas:

"Caro Maestro: I have waited before writing to inclose a letter Duse wanted me to send you. But she can't bring herself to write, not being able to find words to express her deep gratitude; moreover, she has been absorbed in her continuous work, and her already delicate health has grown worse. Théodora was the last straw; at the first performance they had to cut one act, and after the second she had to give up altogether. She kept to her bed from then on, only getting up to begin the voyage to South America, from which she will return—perhaps. The evening before her departure she attempted Denise once more. It was a triumph in every line.

"If any exception could be taken to her interpretation of your creation it would be a too close identification with herself; it is no longer Denise, it is her very self. In the famous scene of the confession it was as though it was her own child she wept for, and her prolonged sobs and the real tears which she could not stop might have wearied the audience if they had not shared her grief. Every night she brings down the house with the 'No!' with which she answers André when he asks if she still loves Ferdinand."

Dumas wrote again as follows:

"Paris, 10 May, 1885.

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"It seems to me that you are not oversanguine of the state of Duse's health, and I am afraid this trip to America may be her swan song. She will die without my seeing her. Who knows but that it is good fortune for an artist like her to die young? How many troubles, how many deceptions life has in store for her! It is good for commonplace people to live to an old age. They have nothing better to do, and one year is like another, with their little joys and petty sorrows. But for actresses, who can do nothing without youth and beauty, it is better that they should vanish early, to leave only their unalterable image in the minds of men. It will always be that this gifted woman was the chief inspiration in creating Denise, and it is of her I am thinking most while I write.

"ALEXANDRE DUMAS."

The Boston Public Library.

INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE WORK DONE IN THE YEAR 1896.

"We may be proud of the architectural charms of our library building, and find delight in its artistic decorations, but if the institution does not accomplish the work for which libraries are designed it is not a success." Such are the forceful words used in the opening paragraph of the forty-fifth annual report (for 1896) of the Boston Public Library. This report is embodied in a well-printed pamphlet of 150 pages, and is by no means characterized by that dryness usually suggested by the words "annual report." On the contrary, it is full of interesting matter, and as we in New York are now giving the public library question more earnest attention than ever before, it may be both entertaining and instructive to know something about the management and success of the Boston Library, which is a cause for just pride, not only to its own city, but to our country at large.

In the first place, it will be well to form an idea of the circulating extent of the Boston Public Library, for its usefulness is by no means confined within the precincts of the magnificent building on Copley Square. Besides that central library, there are fourteen branches and twelve delivery stations, having daily interchange with the central branch, while thirteen engine houses each receive twenty-five volumes every month. The total number of books on Jan. 31, 1897, was 663,763, of which 492,901 were in the Central Library. The gain during the year was 33,468.

The librarian's report shows "not only great increase in the circulation of the books for home use, but great increase in the number of readers in the Central Library and the several branches." It also shows great increase in the use of books by students and those engaged in literary and scientific work. The circulation for home use from the Central Library increased from 251,361 in 1895, to 285,560 in 1896; 60,175 volumes were issued from the children's room at the Central Library, an increase of many thousand volumes. As no record is kept of the hall use of books in the Central Library no accurate statement can be made of the number of readers there, but it is known to be large. At times nearly every seat in Bates Hall is occupied, and often nearly 300 readers are seen busy there, with notebook and pencil.

The number of "active" cards outstanding Jan. 31, 1897, was 45,606, against 34,842 Feb. 1, 1896—a gain of 10,764 cardholders during the year, and there is a greatly increased use of books "on the fine arts in connection with lectures, classes, and topical works generally."

The Sunday opening of the Central Library has met with unqualified success, and the experiment was also tried last year of opening on four legal holidays. The hours on these days were the same as on Sunday, from 2 to 10 o'clock in the evening. On the success of the Sunday and holiday openings the report says:

"The Sunday use in the new building is partially indicated by the average of books issued—being 1,334 for the eight hours, as against an average of 1,180 for the thirteen hours of the secular day. The number of readers at any one time reaches its maximum on a Sunday afternoon between 3 and 5 o'clock. The number of visitors had been expected to fall off as the new building ceased to be a novelty. But it has persisted undiminished. On the one Sunday during the past six months on which a count was taken, 5,690 persons entered the doorway between 2 and 6 P. M. The average number per Sunday during the past two years cannot have fallen short of 3,000.

"The holiday showing the largest use was Washington's Birthday, on which the recorded issue alone was 3,052 volumes. April 20, May 30, and Nov. 26 stood about on a par. The only branch open on Sundays throughout the year was the West End."

The increase in circulation through the outlying stations has been largely augmented by a novel scheme which makes the salary of the custodians in such stations dependent upon the number of volumes handled. The librarian explains:

"This method makes it their interest to interest the local constituency, to provide ample and attractive accommodations, to advertise these, and to win popularity for the station by adequate and attentive service. The library pays to each custodian upon this relative basis more than it did upon the fixed. But it gets more—it gets a distinct section of the store—in some cases a room 12 to 15 feet square; it gets space for shelving and furniture, and it requires a service in the charging of books, the sending of fine notices, &c., such as was not exacted under the old system.

"There must not be overlooked, however, one disadvantage in the present method. The compensation is based upon the number of books circulated, without regard to their character. The more popular the book, the more quickly it may be read and returned for reissue, the greater its profit to the custodian. The demand of the custodian in the deposit collections is therefore an increasing demand for the lighter fiction. This tendency interferes with one purpose which we had had in instituting this system of deposits—to raise the character of the reading by rendering locally accessible in these collections books of a serious nature which might be examined without formality and drawn without delay. To pay one rate of compensation for fiction and a higher rate for other literature may not prove impossible."

This is surely an interesting feature in literary management, and its future success will undoubtedly be carefully watched by all who are concerned in enlarging the usefulness of a library.

The newspaper room of the Central Branch is well supplied with papers, there being a total of 318, of which 207 are published in the United States. On an average 225 papers are received daily.

The gifts received by the library in 1896 show some noteworthy additions. One of especial value was a fund of $10,000, from Miss Victorine Thomas Artz of Chicago, the income to be used for the purchase of rare editions of classic writers, to be known as the Longfellow Memorial Collection. Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson gave what is known as the "Galatea Collection of books relating to the History of Women." This now numbers 868 volumes. It has been amassed during a period of nearly fifty years, including books in various languages, and many that are rare and curious, and represents, so far as known, the only general collection of works on the subject in any public library.

The balance of the Twentieth Regiment fund, contributed for one of the St. Gaudens lions, has been used toward the equipment of a military alcove, to be devoted chiefly to material relating to the civil war, and a special assistant has been at work during the past few months cataloguing war material for this purpose.

The report of the librarian, Herbert Putnam, is very comprehensive in all its details, and a careful perusal of the report proves that the hope of the Trustees is fulfilled in that the library amply accomplishes the real purpose of a public library.

A New Book by Mrs. Oliphant.*

When Mrs. Oliphant died the world became aware of how much it had respected her, and how certain it had been of getting wholesome enjoyment from her books. Her stories have never been flippant, but she owns, in her preface to the present volume,

*THE WAYS OF LIFE. Two Stories. By Mrs. Oliphant. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1897.

that she has seldom made her young lovers permanently unhappy. "My heart has generally failed me, and I have rarely found courage to do them any harm. They will have plenty of trouble in the world, one knows, why should one cross them in the beginning of their career?"

In these two stories, however, which are among the last writings of her pen, she has struck a poignant note. In a spirit of gentle revolt against the preponderance in fiction of young love and its adventures, she has turned to a later phase of human existence to find her theme. She has depicted two men, each of them prosperous and capable, and surrounded by the satisfactions of family life under easy circumstances, at the moment of the ebb tide, when, shaken by fate out of the pleasant security to which he had attained, each feels himself unable to fight his way back. Mrs. Oliphant writes in her preface:

"The moment when we first perceive that our individual tide has turned is one which few persons will find it possible to forget. We look on with a piteous surprise to see our little triumphs, our not-little hopes, the future we had still believed in, the past in which we thought our name and fame would still be to the good, whatever happened, all floating out to sea to be lost there out of sight of men."

The hero of the first tale, which is much the stronger of the two, is a painter, whose pictures have long pleased the public, and whose yearly income is taken by himself and his family much as a matter of course. In a sudden change of public taste he finds himself no longer popular, and his pictures no longer salable. "By the grace of God," as he thinks, he is injured in a runaway accident, and dies, leaving his family moderately provided for by his insurances. The strength of the every-day tragedy lies in the simplicity with which the author has treated it, out of a full mind and a full heart. Knowing life in many painful aspects, meeting it with noble courage and cheer, she has written of it as one having authority, and has told, as much between the lines as in them, a tale the young can hardly comprehend. The supreme knowledge that only years can bring gives great dignity to her picture of the painter, hurt and troubled by his unforeseen decline, pitifully anxious for his wife and for his easy-going boys and girls, who have found it so natural and pleasant, in their strength and carelessness of youth, to let him support them unaided. It does not seem to occur to him that no really great harm would be done if the tables were turned and the energy and "faculty" of his thoroughly educated children were tested by the problem of adequately returning his devotion. He deems it better that "by the grace of God," he is suffered to drift out of their lives at the crucial moment, leaving them his insurances.

Mrs. Oliphant lingers a little over the sequel of the catastrophe, and dwells with pathetic prevision upon the readjustment of the living to their environment. Her grave and tender words are far from the prating of the conscious "guide, philosopher and friend," but they quicken the heart.

Romney's Portrait of Paine.

A WORK LONG LOST, BUT BELIEVED NOW TO BE IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY IN LONDON.

Moncure D. Conway writes in The Athenæum that the portrait of Thomas Paine, painted by Romney, (the only portrait of Paine ever painted from the man himself and long believed to be lost,) he is convinced, hangs now in the National Portrait Gallery in London. His interesting article we give in full:

The long-lost portrait of Thomas Paine, painted by Romney in 1792, has at length, I feel certain, been found.

The portrait was painted for Dr. Thomas Cooper of Manchester, who emigrated with his household about a hundred years ago to the United States, where he had a distinguished career. After having been a Judge, a prisoner of President Adams under the Alien and Sedition Act, Professor of Chemistry in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, he became, in 1819, President of South Carolina College. From this office he retired in 1834, and devoted his remaining years to the revision of the statutes of South Carolina, (ten volumes.) In that State, at Columbia, he died May 11, 1840. A biography of Cooper has long been a desideratum, and I am told that one will ere long appear.

Cooper was an ardent "Painelte," both politically and religiously, and, being a gentleman of means, he could have had no reason to part with this portrait. Not long after his death it came into the hands of a Mr. Maisell, an official of Brooklyn, N. Y., and for many years it has been known to a small circle of "Free Inquirers" in that region. It was, however, always ascribed to the "Elder Jarvis"—John Wesley Jarvis—an artist in whose house Paine resided for a time in 1806. It was never publicly exhibited, nor in any sale, nor in the hands of a dealer, but about seven years ago came by private purchase to its present owner in New York, an admirer of Paine. Some years ago he called my attention to it, telling me that it was by the Elder Jarvis, and this statement I accepted. But later I discovered that this was well-nigh impossible. Jarvis [illegible] Paine until he was many years after [illegible] in this portrait. He did [illegible] drawing of Paine, which was [illegible] for a memorial, and he made [illegible] the Historical Society of [illegible] but neither of these has any resemblance to this portrait, long ascribed to him. Moreover, this portrait was certainly not painted independently of the Romney, as any one can see by comparing it with Sharp's engraving, made in 1793. It is conceivable that Jarvis might have copied the Romney, but hardly credible that, especially in his youth, (he was only twenty-three when he first saw Paine,) he could have done such work as this. Another fact of importance is this: The younger Jarvis (Charles Wesley Jarvis) painted in 1857 (signed) a fine portrait of Paine now in my possession, and evidently from Sharp's engraving, this being proved by the eyes being gray. Now in this Romney portrait the eyes are a very dark brown, and I have contemporary evidence, lately found, that Paine's eyes were dark. If the younger Jarvis's father had ever painted this dark-eyed Paine, his son, continuing work in the same city, must have known it, and could not have made his erroneous conjecture about the eyes.

Having by these and other reasons ascertained that the tradition of the New York freethinkers as to the origin of the portrait was erroneous, I found many reasons for my present certainty that it is the veritable Romney. The owner was somewhat reluctant to believe that his picture was not a Jarvis, but, as he desired to sell it, I advised him to send it to London, where it has been placed, on the suggestion of Mr. Lionel Cust, in the National Portrait Gallery. I have there placed beside it a good copy of Sharp's large engraving of the subject, 1793.

It will thus be seen that it is not without long consideration, investigation, and consultation that I venture on this announcement. My hesitation has been largely due to the fact that some of the minor details differ from the Sharp engraving. The adventures of a picture in traveling about the world by land and sea a hundred years ago could not fail to tell on it, and it has been touched here and there, though happily the face is intact and justifies the strong encomium of John Romney upon it. The minor differences may be better traced by experts than by myself, whether due to a restorer or to Sharp's deviation from the original. I may mention that in 1794 Sharp engraved a smaller picture after the Romney, in which the lid of the table is treated differently from his engraving of 1793 and resembles the lid in this Romney. While the resemblances between the painting and the engraving are such as could not possibly occur in pictures of independent origin, the few differences sufficiently prove that the painting was not made from the engraving.

I have not the slightest doubt—and this accords with the opinion of persons well acquainted with Romney's work who have already examined the portrait—that the very striking and powerful face now to be seen in the National Portrait Gallery is the genuine Romney, and the only portrait of Paine now in existence which was painted from the man himself. The earlier portrait by Charles Willson Peale, long the valued possession of Joseph Jefferson, was a few years ago destroyed by the fire which consumed the Summer residence in Cape Cod of that distinguished actor.

Lord Dufferin on Sheridan.

Lord Dufferin presided a few weeks ago at St. Martin's Town Hall, in London, over a meeting of the Irish Literary Society, when a lecture was delivered by Mr. Richard Ashe-King on "Richard Brinsley Sheridan." The lecturer warmly defended Sheridan's character against the popular conception of it. Lord Dufferin, who was warmly greeted, afterward said:

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen: This is the first occasion upon which I have ever had the honor of addressing a public audience in London, and from the very kind and generous manner in which you have been pleased to applaud the lecturer and the speakers who addressed you afterward, as well as the mention of my humble name, I cannot but think that mingled with those I see around me must be a great number of warm Irish hearts. I must confess, however, that great as was the pleasure with which I occupied the chair behind me, and took part in this night's proceedings during the first hour, that pleasure was considerably damped, and I may say was converted into consternation, when I heard my friend Lord Monteagle announce to the audience that I was about to address them, because when I came here I had apprehended that my part in to-night's proceedings would be purely a passive one. As, however, you have been good enough to give me an opportunity of saying a few words I cannot help tendering my most hearty thanks to the lecturer in my own name and on behalf of all the descendants of Sheridan and of all the admirers of Sheridan for the noble description he has given of that great man.

As the Lord Chief Justice has truly said, his address was not only characterized by wit and humor, but also by a very critical and wise discrimination. He did not attempt either to conceal or gloss over the failings of his subject; but, on the other hand, appealing to an audience of generous men and women, he asked you to look on the life of the man as a whole, and with the generous and beneficent impulse with which the best of us have so great need of having our actions regarded. But there was one especial point upon which I was very glad to hear him touch in what I believe a perfectly accurate and just spirit. He said it was a great mistake to suppose that Sheridan was merely a man of wit, a man of society, a man occupied in taking life as easily and as pleasantly as might be. On the contrary, we have a very great authority for saying, and we know also from other sources, that Sheridan was one of the most laborious workers that ever lived. No less a person than Mr. Gladstone has described him as having been for thirty years the working horse of his party, and to those who, like myself, have studied the materials from which his recent life has been written, it is perfectly evident that there were very few statesmen of that day who went through greater drudgery, who was a more constant attendant at the sittings of the House, or who took greater pains to obtain a thorough knowledge of all those subjects with which as a legislator he had to deal.

It has been my good fortune to know four persons who were acquainted with Sheridan. One was his daughter-in-law, who always spoke of him with the greatest affection and esteem. Another was the Duke of Wellington, and we know from the letter which he addressed to the widow after the death of her husband that the Duke of Wellington entertained for Sheridan the greatest admiration and respect. The other two persons were Lord Landsowne, the grandfather of the present Secretary of State for War, and Lord John Russell, and both Lord Landsdowne and Lord Russell, whenever they alluded to Mr. Sheridan, did so in terms of the greatest admiration for his character, and for his services to the party to which he belonged. My friend upon the left (the Rev. Dr. Barry) has made an allusion to Mrs. Norton in a work, "Diana of the Crossways," and the lecturer has also told you that the innumerable stories and products of the gossip of the day which were current, and still continue to be current, about Sheridan are absolute inventions.

In illustration of this I may mention that one of the principal incidents upon which the drama evolved in Mr. Meredith's great work turns is when the heroine, having wormed out of a Minister of State a most important Cabinet secret, conveys it—or rather sells it—to the editor of The Times. That story, which attributed to Mrs. Norton one of the most infamous acts of which a man or woman could be capable, was current in society, has found a place in the works of four historians, has been embalmed to all time in "Diana of the Crossways," and has been constantly reproduced in various memoirs which have recently appeared. And yet it has now been demonstrated to the satisfaction of everybody who has taken an interest to consider the point that for that infamous calumny there was not an atom of foundation. At the time at which the incident occurred an article appeared in The Times announcing that Sir Robert Peel was about to bring in a measure of free trade. That article was the most momentous article, I suppose, which has appeared in any public newspaper during this century. It took every one by surprise, and it announced a revolution. Well, the whole history of the way in which the facts upon which that article was founded was duly recorded by Mr. Greville in his "Memoirs." The story occupies four or five pages. It was a very simple one.

At that time our relations with America had assumed a very critical character in regard to the Oregon question. Lord Aberdeen, who was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Cabinet having determined to introduce free trade, thought it would be advisable that the news of the impending change should be announced to America as soon as possible, knowing that it would be very favorably received in that great country. Accordingly, he sent for Mr. Delane, and it was he who gave him the materials for his article, but this circumstance for many years remained unknown, and consequently society was left in conjecture as to the channel through which this important news had found its way into the newspaper. I will not trouble you with the various proofs in my possession, which clearly confirm the statements of Mr. Greville, [Hear, hear!] It will be sufficient if I mention a single fact. When I was investigating the matter I asked myself who were the persons then living who would be likely to know most about it, and it occurred to me that Mr. Henry Reeve, the editor of The Edinburgh Review, might be able to give me the information I desired. I accordingly wrote to him, and he replied to me in these terms: "I am very glad that you have asked me that question, for I am in a position entirely to blow to the four winds this absurd story about Mrs. Norton, for it so happened that I was Lord Aberdeen's private secretary at the time. It was through me that Mr. Delane was summoned into Lord Aberdeen's presence.

"There was no intrigue, and there was no secret about the whole matter. The reason Lord Aberdeen told what he did to Mr. Delane you know already, and, inasmuch as I am now engaged in writing a review upon Mr. Meredith's many admirable works, I will take care to place in a note my refutation of this infamous story which has been so long current in regard to Mrs. Norton." There is nothing so difficult in this world as to kill a lie which has once obtained currency, and it was only the other day that I saw repeated in an influential journal the original story, with all the supposed circumstances by which the transaction was attended. However, I trust that you will come to my aid in vindicating Mrs. Norton's character and in re-establishing what is really a very interesting and a very important incident in the history of this country. Ladies and gentlemen, I really beg pardon for intruding so long upon your attention; but I thought the best return I could make to you for the very kind and generous way in which you had received the mention of my name was to relate to you a circumstance which I though might prove of considerable interest. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kind manner in which you have received the vote of thanks which has been proposed in such eloquent and such gracious terms by my friend the Lord Chief Justice—one of the greatest ornaments that was ever possessed by any profession—and for the kind manner in which it has been seconded by my friend the son of the Bishop of Limerick.

From Tennyson to Walt Whitman.

From "Walt Whitman, the Man"—Thomas Donaldson.

1878.

My dear Walt Whitman: I am not overfond of letter writing. Am so overburdened with correspondence that I neglect half of it. I am very glad to hear that you are so improved in health, and that you move about the fields and woods freely, and have enjoyment of your life. As for myself, I am pretty well for my time of life, but somewhat troubled about my eyes, for I am not only short-sighted, but have great black islands floating in each eye, and this blackness increases with increasing years. My son Lionel was married to the daughter of F. Locker, the author of "London Lyrics," in February. The wedding was celebrated in our old grand historical Abbey of Westminster. There was a grand attendance of literati, of which I read an account in one of your New York papers—every third word a lie! Trübner wrote me this morning stating that you wished to have a parody of yourself which appeared among other parodies of modern authors in a paper called London. I have not a copy of it, otherwise I would send it you. Yours ever,

A. TENNYSON.

Books and Authors.

Canon Ainger, who wrote for the Dictionary of National Biography the article on Charles and Mary Lamb, will write for it the one on Tennyson.

What an immense lapse of time is included between the first ox cart and the electric carriage! Mr. M. F. Marcevoux has undertaken the task of describing the evolution of the vehicle, and his book is called "Du Char Antique à l'Automobile."

Has ever such a thing happened as the publication of a novel where the manuscript was dropped into a publisher's letter box? Are all foundlings brought up by those at whose front doors they are left? Is this a reclame on the part of a London publisher? We are to believe that Lord Ernest Hamilton did this very thing, and Mr. Fisher Urwin was the recipient of the manuscript, and the story was so good that it is to be published. Was the pad on which the novel was written ornamented with a monogram, indicative of the noble rank of the author?

If Philadelphia cricketers have been beaten through defending sturdily their wickets, perhaps they might have learned something of the noble game from Prince Ranjitsinkji's volume, which is dedicated to the Queen. That the princely Hindu is an immense batsman and a clever bowler and fielder cannot be questioned. There are to be three editions of the book, one de luxe and the other for popular usage at a moderate price. When a Hindu plays cricket, what becomes of caste?

The August McClure's Magazine is essentially a fiction number. Among the contributors are Rudyard K'pling, Mr. Warman, A. Conan Doyle, Anthony Hope, Robert Barr, James Whitcomb Riley, William Canton, (author of that charming study of child life "W. V.—Her Book.") Mme. Blanc, (of the French Revue des Deux Mondes.) Hamlin Garland, Robert Louis Stevenson, John Kendrick Bangs, and Albert Bigelow Paine. There will be a special cover, and C. D. Gibson is among the illustrators.

Do actors actually feel the emotions which they represent in the play? That is a moot question. M. Alfred Binet, the French psychologist, takes up that subject in the August Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, and presents the facts as he has derived them from many leading French actors. In the same number Prof. Ripley continues his most valuable anthropological researches on human types in Southwestern France. Was there ever an original tortoiseshell cat? The monthly describes just such a cat, a tortoiseshell wildcat found in Brazil.

In the Vatican it is believed that a considerable fragment of a work by Roger Bacon has been discovered, which is the introduction to his "Opus Major." Father Gasquet, who found it, will publish the text in a forthcoming number of the English Historical Review.

The Frankfurter Zeitung has collected 3,000 marks to be used for the embellishment and preservation of Heine's grave at Montmartre. If only as much more were obtainable the tomb could be kept permanently in good order.

This paragraph from the Academy may be referred to Mr. Howells as to its correctness. It is hardly in accord with the decorum of his manner: "Apropos to Mr. Howells, it is stated that he was asked recently for his autograph, and thought to confound the applicant by replying with the question, 'Have you bought my last book?' The answer came with admirable promptness: 'I have not. I want to sell your autograph in order to get enough money to buy it.'"

In the August Scribner Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff will tell in his "The Workers—An Experiment in Reality," how, as a young collegiate starting out into the world without a penny, he earned his living for two years as a skilled laborer.

In the coming Century will be found Prof. Thomas D. Goodell's "A Journey in Thessaly." The ground covered is the precise one where Turks and Greeks were engaged.

Out of what did Englishmen drink their wine? Mr. Albert Hartshorne has written a work entitled "Old English Glasses," which contains an account of all the glass vessels in use from remote times up to the present day. Edward Arnold of New York is the publisher.

In Forest and Stream Mr. Perry D. Frazar will write of "Canoe Cruising and Camping," and Mr. S. T. Hammond a manual about caring for dogs, entitled, "Nursing vs. Dosing."

The Macmillan Company has ready Edith Sichel's "The Household of Lafayette." In the volume will be found such topics as "Before the Revolution," "Emigrés and

Captives." "Lafayette and Napoleon." The volume will be finely illustrated with numerous portraits.

Dr. Joseph H. Senner has issued a pamphlet, published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia, wherein he treats a fond the immigration question. Dr. Senner, whose opportunities have been of the best, believes that the problem is not one of the further exclusion of applicants for admission to the United States, but rather that of the proper diffusion of the newcomers throughout the territory.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce the following books, to be issued by them early in the Fall: A historical novel, the scene laid in Ireland at the time of Cromwell, the title of which is "John Marmaduke," and the author Samuel Harden Church; Stephen Paget's "Life of Ambrose Paré," "Some Colonial Homesteads and Their Stories," by Marion Harland; "Impressions of Turkey During Twelve Years' Wanderings," by Prof. W. M. Ramsay; "The Story of the Palatines," by the Rev. Sanford H. Cobb; "Chronicles of Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow," by Edgar Mayhew Bacon, and "The Fall of the Sparrow," by M. C. Balfour.

An interesting cricket match was played in England lately between two elevens, in which Mr. Barrie and Conan Doyle figured as Captains. There were several artists in the game, and among them Alfred Parsons, Herkomer, and F. D. Millet. Artists never are such muffs at ball as are the writers, and Mr. Herkomer quite distinguished himself, though Mr. Conan Doyle showed himself to be a tireless bowler. Which side won is rather obscure. Mr. Barrie having argued it out quite conclusively that his men had made the most runs, it may be inferred that they were the losers. Where was Andrew Lang? At golf, or fishing, or finishing up his book on ghosts?

Mr. H. S. Nichols of London will publish a fac simile of the manuscript of Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat, now in the Bodleian Library, the one which Edward Fitzgerald studied. The photographs are to be accompanied with a transcript in modern Persian, and by a literal translation and notes by Mr. E. Heron-Allen.

Numismatists will be glad to learn that Dr. Barclay V. Head's catalogue of the Greek coins in the British Museum is at last published. It is illustrated with many fine autotype plates and is obtainable from Quaritch.

Prof. Mommsen is now eighty, and still hard at work, spending most of his time making researches in the Munich library. The artist Lembach is now engaged in painting the portrait of the man who knows as much about old Rome and the Romans as if he had lived before or after the times of Caesar or Augustus.

In a late issue of Notes and Queries may be read a notice of the discovery of the mainland of America by that great authority, Mr. Henry Harrisse. The article is entitled "John Cabot and the Matthew." "Matthew," it is understood, is the name of the ship. Mr. Harrisse differs materially from the latest authority, Mr. G. E. Weare. Many of the data used to-day in regard to the discovery are taken from Hakluyt and the Fust Chronicle. Now, Mr. Harrisse believes the Fust Chronicle to be a forgery, in which the fine hand of Chatterton is discoverable. In 1858 the City Librarian of Bristol wrote relative to the Fust excerpts:

"I have for a long time regarded these writings [viz., certain documents of which the local historians have made ample use] as exceedingly mischievous, so far at least as they refer to Bristol, and deserving to be classed with the forgeries of Chatterton, who, in fact, I have no doubt, was the author of many of them."

R. H. Russell announces that another edition of Richard Harding Davis's "Cuba in War Time" is now ready, renewed interest in Cuban affairs through President McKinley's Cuban policy creating a steady demand for the book.

In a genealogical way the funniest thing on record is that Menelik, Negus of Abyssinia, insists on his descent in a straight line from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. If this were questioned the august Negus would have your head cut off, or if you hinted that there was a bar sinister somewhere you might be impaled. There is, however, a noble family in France, the Counts of Noé, who show on their family blazon the Ark and that most adventurous voyager, Noah, and they claim that veteran seaman as their remote ancestor.

Capt. Mahan will write a summary of "naval history for the use of schools and colleges," and Messrs Sampson Low & Co. will be the publishers.

Archaeologists all over the world will be glad to learn that Sir John Evans has rewritten his great work on the ancient stone and house implements of early Great Britain. The additions will be, of course, numerous, since the original book was written tweaty-five years ago. The Messrs. Longmans will be the publishers.

The June Bulletin of the Boston Public Library gives a large list of notable additions to the library during the past month in nearly every department of science and literature. Among the more important gifts recently received are the library of the Boston Browning Society, a sum of $1,000 from the Papyrus Club, to be used in the purchase of books which shall serve as a memorial to John Boyle O'Reilly, and seventeen paintings by Howard Pyle, illustrative of scenes in the life of Washington and Colonial times, being the gift of about thirty individual donors and societies. The annual meeting of the Trustees was held recently, and these officers elected for the ensuing year: President—The Hon. F. O. Prince; Vice President—Solomon Lincoln; Clerk—Herbert Putnam; Chairman of the Examining Committee—Everett W. Burdett.

The Genealogical Magazine, a journal of family history, heraldry, and pedigree, published by Elliot Stock, in London, and to be had of Mr. J. W. Bouton, New York, has made its appearance. Among the many articles is one on the "Shakespeare Family," on "Nelson and His Enchantress," on "The Log of the Mayflower," with a fac simile of the register; on the "Reid Family," on the "House of Vane," the arts of heraldry and such kindred matter. The Genealogical Magazine is very handsome, and the illustrations are excellent.

For the coming Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, Martha McCulloch Williams has written an article on tobacco, with the title "A Grandee in the Fields." The University of Virginia is described by Mr. Richard Heath Dabney, and there is an account of a visit to Japan, by Dr. J. Simms. In this monthly there is a department specially devoted to the amusement and instruction of young readers.

Mr. Henri Pène da Bois has just translated Prosper Mérimée's "Letters to An Unknown," and for charm and grace Mérimée has no rival. Supposably "L'Inconnu" was an Englishwoman. Prosper lived just long enough to see the Second Empire fall to ruin. Brentano publishes the "Letters of An Unknown."

On the occasion of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Cabot, Dr. Harry Hakes delivered a discourse before the Wyoming Historical and Geneaological Society, and this, a study of the Cabots, is now presented in pamphlet form. If June was the month when John Cabot sighted some shore in North America, the locality of which is uncertain, the ship Matthew sailed under English colors, and then "from that June morning, 1497, England could make lawful claim to the whole American continent by right of first discovery. This is horn-book law, sound law, from the beginning to the end of the world. The right by first discovery extends to and embraces all land connected by continuity of visible and tangible surface with the place of discovery."

The New Amsterdam Book Company of New York announces the publication of "Women Novelists of Queen Victoria's Reign." The late Mrs. Oliphant contributed to this volume, and the other writers are Mrs. Lynn Linton, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Macquoid, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Marshall, Charlotte M. Yonge, Adeline Sargent, and Edna Lyall. An important book to be issued by the same publishers is "Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson," by John Cardy Jeffreson.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Social England. By various writers. Edited by H. D. Traill. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Volume VI. $3.50.

Journals of John Lincklaen. Travels in the Years 1791 and 1792 in Pennsylvania, New York, and Vermont. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Impressions of Turkey During Twelve Years' Wanderings. By W. M. Ramsay. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

The Royal Navy: A History from the Earliest Times to the Present. By William Laird Clowes, &c. 8vo. In five volumes. Volume I. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Peter the Great. By K. Waliszewski. Mary Loyd. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co $2.

FICTION.

The Making of a School Girl. By Evelyn Sharp. 18mo. New York: John Lane. Paper, 35 cents.

Nulma—An Anglo-Australian Romance. By Mrs. Campbell-Praed. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

An Expectant Heir to Millions. By Charles Macknight Sain. 12mo. New York: Authors' Publishing Association.

The Professor's Dilemma. By Annette Lucille Noble. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Their Marriage Bond. By Albert Ross. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

The Ways of Life. By Mrs. Oliphant. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Columbia Stories. By Albert Payson Terhune. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper, 50 cents.

The World Over. By Joe Kerr. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper, 50 cents.

A Spoil of Office. By Hamlin Garland. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

A Member of the Third House. By Hamlin Garland. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Jason Edwards. By Hamlin Garland. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Wayside Courtships. By Hamlin Garland. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Muricela; or, Le Selve. By Louise de la Ramée. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

The Merry Maid of Arcady, His Lordship, and Other Stories. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 16mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Mr. Peters. By Riccardo Stephens. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Dreams of To-day. By Percival Pollard. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25. Paper, 25 cents.

Dear Faustina. By Rhoda Broughton. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Company. $1.00.

Constantine. By George Horton. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

Captain Shays. By George R. R. Rivers. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A Bar Sinister. By St. George Rathborne. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper, 50 cents.

"Bobbo" and Other Fancies. By Thomas Wharton. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Bolanyo. By Opie Read. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Foster's Complete Hoyle. By R. F. Foster. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.

Ours Is the Rule of Dead Men; or, The Vote of the Masses, the Support and Check of the Classes. By J. H. Boozer. 8vo. Atlanta: Progressive Publishing Company. Paper, 50 cents.

Citizen Bird. Scenes in Bird-Life in Plain English for Beginners. By Mabel Osgood Wright. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Nursing vs. Dosing. A Treatise on the Care of Dogs in Health and Disease. By S. T. Hammond. 12mo. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company. $1.

The Significance of Names. By Leopold Wagner. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. Paper, 50 cents.

Canoe Cruising and Camping. By Perry D. Frazer. 16mo. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company. $1.

Authors and Publishers. A Manual of Suggestions for Beginners in Literature. By G. H. P. and J. B. P. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

Diomed. By John Sargent Wise. 8vo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $2.

Rosemary and Pansies. By Evol Rue. 18mo. New York: Author's Publishing Association.

The Genesis of Shakespeare's Art. By Edwin James Demming. 8vo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $2.

A Glimpse of Organic Life. By William Seton. 16mo. New York: P. O'Shea.

The Culture of Christian Manhood. Edited by William H. Sallmon. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

Chess Openings. By James Mason. 16mo. London: Horace Cox.

Block Signal Operation. By William L. Derr. Oblong. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.50.

Mrs. Stuart's Character Tales.*

The name of Ruth McEnery Stuart has become pretty well known to the readers of Harper's Magazine. Her Southern studies have the charm of sunshine and deeply fragrant gardens, and her Simpkinsville is a village very different from the austere "volcano under snows" type of New England town with which we at the North have become so well acquainted. It mingles with the inevitable inquisitiveness and gossip of village life a luxurious element, a languorous indulgence of the imagination, that has its own surpassing grace. The inhabitants reconcile their drawling humor with the passionate depths of fine emotions, and the ardor, the gleam, the hazy idleness of their various moods are given with most suggestive art. The tales, which are nearly all humorous, are never so diverting that one loses the hint of warm pathos lurking half hidden by the delicate treatment.

Perhaps the qualities of Mrs. Stuart's writing touch their high-water mark in her account of "The Unlived Life of Little Mary Ellen." The curious theme is in itself pitiful enough, but one that requires an exquisite skill to keep the balance between the pathetic and the ludicrous. A young girl is deserted by her lover just before the hour appointed for the wedding. She loses consciousness, and when she returns to life she believes that the wedding ceremony has taken place. A wax doll is sent to her little niece, and by some mistake reaches her instead. To her unhinged reason it seems a child, and her own child. She lives with an old colored couple, who serve her with sympathy and devotion, and she maintains her illusion. The spirit of Simpkinsville toward the tragic comedy is best expressed in the words of one of Miss Mary Ellen's neighbors:

"I declare, I never felt so 'umbled in my life ez I did after I come away from there a week ago come Sunday. Here I goes, full of clear reasonin' an' Scripture texts, to try to bring her to herself, an I ain't no mo'n set down sca'cely, when I looks into her face, as she sets there and po's out her sorrers over that ridic'lous little doll, befo' I'm consolin' her with false hopes, like a perfec' Ananias an' Sapphira. Ef any woman could set down an' see her look at that old doll's face when she says, 'Honey, do you reckon I'll ever raise her, when she keeps so puny?'—I say, ef any woman with a human heart in her bosom could hear her say that an' not tell her, 'Cert'n'y she'd raise her,' an' that 'puniest children than that had growed up to be healthy men an' women'—well, may be they might be better Christians than I am, but I don't never expec' to be sanctified up to that point. I know I'm an awful sinner, deservin' of eternal punishment for deceit, which is the same as a lie, but I not only told her I thought she could raise her, but I felt her pulse an' said it wasn't quite what a reel healthy child's ought to be. Of co'se I said that jest to save myself from p'int-blank lyin'. An then, when I see how it troubled her to think it wasn't jest right, why—God forgive me—but I felt it over again, an' counted it by my watch an' then I up an' told her it was all right, an' that ef it had a-been any different to the way it was under the circumstances I'd be awful fearful, which, come to think of it, that last is true ez God's word, for ef I'd a-felt a pulse in that doll's wrist—which, tell the truth, I was so excited while she watched me I half expected to feel it pulsate—I'd a shot out o' that door a ravin' lunatic."

In this way the tender heart of Simpkinsville supported its afflicted daughter even to the end, for the unlived life came to a tragic consummation, a funeral was necessary, and with a chivalry as fine and delicate as only the Southern chivalry can be, doctor, minister, and mourners rose to the occasion.

It is not usual to find a writer whose feeling is so free from sentimentality, whose wit is so innocent of flippancy, and whose art is at once so felicitous and so strong. Mrs. Stuart's work, like that of Mr. Allen and Owen Wister, is to be cherished for its individuality.

*IN SIMPKINSVILLE. Character Tales. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1897. Price, $1.25.

AMONG THE ATTRACTIONS TO BE PRESENTED IN THE ISSUE OF

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

OF

SUNDAY, JULY 25,

will be the following:

Distinguished Banker.
Full-page portrait of John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company of New York, with sketch of Mr. Stewart's career and his opinion of the business outlook.

New East River Bridge.
The first pictures of this structure.

At Coney Island.
Half-page picture of the scene on the beach.

A New York Mansion.
Interior views of the handsome residence of Clarence A. Seward, President of the Union Club.

The New York Harbor Police.
Their work interestingly described and illustrated.

New Bolivar Statue.
Venezuela's contribution to Central Park.

John Drew's New Play.
Scenes in the London production of "A Marriage of Convenience," in which John Drew and Isabel Irving will act the principal parts in this country next season.

Record-Breaking Pacers.
Handsome half tones of the famous trotting horses John R. Gentry and Robert J.

Across the Water.
Page of illustrations of foreign scenes.

Superintendent of Public Works.
Portrait and Sketch of ex-Mayor George W. Aldridge of Rochester.

Editor and Regent.
Portrait of St. Clair McKelway, Editor of The Brooklyn Eagle.

Pioneer Celebration of Utah.
The Pioneer Jubilee Celebration of the Establishment of Utah is made the subject of a two-page article with numerous attractive illustrations.

Many Other Features.

The news pages will contain the usual attractive contents, among others Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, and bright news letters from Paris, Berlin, and other European centres.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Walt Whitman's Triumph on Cold Pie.

John Jay Chapman in The Chap Book.

On the whole, Whitman, though he solves none of the problems of life and throws no light on American civilization, is a delightful appearance, and a strange creature to come out of one beehive. This man committed every unpardonable sin against our conventionals, and his whole life was an outrage. He was neither chaste, nor industrious, nor religious. He patiently lived upon cold pie and tramped the earth in triumph.

He did really live the life he liked to live, in defiance of all men, and this is a great desert, a most stirring merit. And he gave, in his writings, a true picture of himself and of that life—a picture which the world had never seen before, and which it is probable the world will not soon cease to wonder at.